Bombay Gazette

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1825. No. 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 251 of 1825.—Lieut. John Henry Bell, first Assistant to the Military Auditor General, is permitted to proceed to Poonah on his private affairs for one month, from the 1st to the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1825.

No. 252 of 1825.—In consequence of the removal of Captain A. Adamson of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry to the Pension List, as announced in the General Order of the 4th Instant (No. 250) the following promotions are made.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Foster Stalker to be Captain and Ensign J. A. Echford to be Lieutenant in succession to Adamson removed to the Pension List.—Date of Rank 5th August 1825.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1825.

No. 253 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor, in Council is pleased to augment the allowances of the Officer in charge of the Depôt of King's Troops to the scale laid down in the General Orders of the 14th September last for Officers Commanding Extra Corps, viz. 200 Rupees per month, to have effect from the date of the operation of that order.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1825.

No. 254 of 1825.—The following Officers having produced Medical Certificates in proof of the necessity for their proceeding to sea for the recovery of their health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant them furlough, on that account for a period of six months respectively viz. Lieutenant J. Liddell 23d Regt. N. I. Assist. Surgeon W. Taylor, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Northern Division of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1825.

No. 255 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Quarter Master Serjeant Thos. Hussey, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Conductor to complete the Establishment with the Malwan field force.—Date of Rank 15th July 1825.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle 11th August 1825.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in the Concan.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Brown, Register at Sholapoor.

Mr. W. W. Malet, Second Register at Ameda bad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, Assistant to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. 1 | 11*d*. per Rupee.
Calcutta. 30 Days 106 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable....133 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST 1825.

Since the publication of our last, papers have been brought by the Recovery, which left England on the 16th of April; and some of a much latter date, have been landed from the Ganges, which, we announced as having left Liverpool on the 2d of April.

Those amongst our readers—and many we apprehend there are——who being of opinion that the age of miracles is past, will attach blame, and with reason, when they know that it was the 4th of May instead of the 2d of April when the Ganges left England, but the sin was not with us, our statement being a correct copy of the official report.

Owing to considerable delay in landing the packets, we have been prevented furnishing our readers with earlier intelligence, and are now indebted to our brother of the Courier for those articles of recent date.

Subsequent to the latest of our former accounts, and prior to these departures, no final decision had taken place on any measure of importance under consideration in England: nor had any fresh incidents given rise to extraordinary interest in any part of Europe. The British Government was in the enjoyment of considerable popularity from the liberal principles on which it was proceeding, but the advocates for catholic emancipation, were less sanguine than formerly, from the decided hostility evinced by some few members of the Cabinet to the bill; amongst whom the Duke of York is said to be most enimical. Perhaps his Royal Highness conceives it incumbent on him to evince some religious zeal, out of respect to the Right Reverend title under which he crawled from his nurses lap; and expects to gain credit for the sincerity of his pious sentiments, from the established reputation he enjoys for purity of morals. Or is it the prudent consideration, that, while we are at peace with the rest of Europe, the patronage of a Commander in Chief having but little to support its influence, may still glean something from the discords in Ireland, to satisfy its cravings.

It is by no means the least agreeable information we have received that, the liberal views of Government are extending towards the colonies, & that plans were in agitation, for granting them privileges heretofore only enjoyed the mother country.

The active part taken by Mr. Huskisson promoting these measures, seems to have obtained an extraordinary degree of approbation even amongst mercantile men, which has been evinced by his constituents, in a liberal subscription, for the purpose of presenting him with some valuable testimony of their esteem.

The political sentiments of this gentleman, have often been a matter of public doubt, owing to some mystery attending the confidential intimacy, which subsisted between him and the leading members of the tory party, immediately after his open avowal of violent democratic principles: for it was said,—and we are not awafe of its ever having been contradicted—that during the troubles in France, he was a member of the Jacobin club; but obtained the cordial support of Mr. Pitts administration, immediately on his return to England, which, gave rise to a suspicion, that, he had been a secret correspondent of the members of Government, while holding the situation of clerk to a banker in Paris.

Mr. Vaughan, who was lately envoy from the British Court to the Cantons of Switzerland, has been appointed Envoy Extraordiry to the American States.

The coronation of Charles X. was expected to take place about the middle of June, and nothing was thought of but preparations for the pageant, excepting by the priests, who, while the people were engaged in their darling pursuits, the tinsel and frippery of a show, and dazzled with the glitter of a crown and sceptre, found the opportunity too favourable to neglect the working of trammels for conscience, and extending the tyranny of the Mitre and crosier.

Whatever may be the advantages resulting from the monsoon, they are considerably alloyed by the frequent disasters to which mariners are subject, during the stormy weather which characterizes it. Of this, we lament to state a recent instance, in the wreck of the Lotus by which 60 persons perished.

The following account of this distressing circumstance we are obliged, from want of time, to offer in its original nautical form.

On the 22d in the morning Mr. Dunden Pilot, went on board the Lotus in Balasore roads it then blowing but lightly—carried royals till near dusk when they made the reef buoy. Then freshening, kept runing up channel till about eight P. M. when they had some heavy squalls, Brought up about three miles to the northward of the spit buoy and held; when the rounding was in the hawse hole it was thought she was drifting. Veered away 50 fathoms cable—blowing fresh and still drifting—let go the larboard anchor which did not take the ground and in few minutes she was bumping hard on a Sand bank—hove up the Starboard an-

hor, and found the flukes gone: the larboard anhor still held till by the Pilots order sail was ade: hoisted the Foretopsail, Foresail, Jib and oretopmast Stay Sail—cut the larboard cable—tit was found that the Rudder had been knockoff while on the Sand, and she would not pay off; t go the Stream anchor, which held till midnight d then parted.—Still blowing hard, with severe qualls.—The men suppose she must have drifted this time, from the distance they found themlves in the morning from the spit buoy—soon midnight she went bodily on shore on a bank dawn 23d July saw Edmonstones Island g W. N. W. distant about six miles when ettled in the Sand. A tremendous sea was king over her in every direction and two water on the Gun deck—A t day light hoistut the long boat, cutter and Jolly boat—the washed out of her Slings—fifteen men, ten whom are here now, were lowered down in ese boats, and were sent to windward to keep lear of the wreck and breakers to leward:—all three rode at a Grapnell---while those on board cut away the mizen, main and foremasts, a signal was made for the cutter, which could not app oach the wreck for the sea, which was making a break over her. About 5 P. M. they got all fifteen hands into the long boat, to attempt to reach her again, but with no better success---seven men then got into the cutter and made the ship, but the approach was so dangerous that those who where bold enough had to jump from the gang way, and take the chance of being picked up---one man was cut in two while attempling this, and Biggs has two of his fingers jammed. In this manner with what had got in the boats in the morning, 20 hands were saved, they were then obliged to leave the wreck, to overtake the Jolly Boat and Long boat, which, were observed drifting: it was then blowing a complete gale, and before the people had got into the long boat, they were among the breakers, were soon carried over the bank and in South Water.—At 4 A. M. 24th July---were driven on shore on a bank, which from the strength of the gale, and the darkness of the night, they could not perceive till they were fairly on it. At 6 A. M. Edmonstones Island bearing W. and by N. the wreck S. W. and by W. distant 5 or 6 miles. Again attempted to get off to the wreck by pulling along the river edge of the bankers on which she lay, but could not in consequence of the breakers here they found the long boat with (they think) 2 Europeans and 8 natives. They got near enough to observe that the vessel was on her beam ends to seaward, the waves making a complete break over her; and she appeared to have broken in two about the centre. Not a soul was observed on her and the parties now here, have not a doubt but every one they left perished. They found it useless remaining longer near the wreck, and started for Calcutta; the long boat being much to windward, made for Kedgeree, while the Cutter was driven into channel creek and arrived at Calcutta at 9 P. M. 25th July.

The Lotus left Rangoon (the Pilot) on the 5th Inst. with 80 souls on board viz.---Ships crew 16 Europeans---22 Mussulmans 16 Hindoos 4 Grass Cutters --5 other natives with 5 Officers Passengers: Lieut. Brownrigg H. M. 13th Foot, Captain Burrowes A. D. C. to Sir E. Paget, Capt. Finucane H. M. 14th, adjutant McCarthy H. M. 47th Foot and Mr. Coleman Purser of the Alligator.

In addition to the above, it is our melancholy duty to mention the loss of seventy-five lives, by the upsetting of a vessel in attempting to cross the Gutpurba. Two hundred persons were on board, but the greater part saved themselves by means of cotton bales, which floated from the boat as she filled and sunk.

It is believed the accident was entirely owing to overloading, a custom, from which, the natives stimulated by avarice, seldom deviate, though perfectly aware of the necessity for pre- tions against the periodical stress of weather.

The keel of a new 18 Gun Ship for the H. C. Marine has been laid down in the place of the Amherst lately launched, which is to be named the *Clive*.

The Plymouth Journal states that the Government in England intend reestablishing the building of ships at this Presidency and that a Mr. Edye has been appointed Master Builder.

We congratulate all admirers of the drama, on the vigourous efforts which are now making, to afford them a treat on the 26th inst. in the performance of Henry the fourth, for which the abilities of our theatrical amateurs are peculiarly adapted.

The Ships destined for this port, and days of sailing from *Portsmouth* are as follow.

Margret and Britania, April 15th.
Cœres and Burlington, do. 20th.
Triumph, May 31st.
Upton Castle, July 1st.
Alacrity (to touch at the Cape) April 30th.
The Maitland is advertised to be at Gravesend 10th June.
Cambridge to sail in middle of April.
James Sibbald advertised to sail 1st week in April.
Enterprize, Steam Vessel to sail for Calcutta in all May positively; touching at the Cape and Madras.—Malgrave Castle, April 5th.

THE BRIDE.

A holy softness glisten'd in Her Eyes
As bright in tearful smiles the new made bride
Surveyed the wedded lover by her side;
Now linked to her for ever with the ties
Of heavens own blest cementing, and with sighs
That breathes of Speechless fondness she replied
To his enraptured words, and strove to hide
Those soft effusion which at times would rise
To dim her radiant glances; like the dew,
That fall on Summer mornings, and bespeak
The hearts o'er flowing transport, while the hues
Of loves celestial painting softly break
O'er her fair cheek, and add a blushing grace
To each divine expression of her face.

O.

Poona—4th August.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain P. D. Ottey, 19th Regt.
Assist. Surgn. Char. F. Owen.
Lieut. Robert Lewis, 4th Dragoons.
Cadet F. Mayor.
Do. Budden.
Do. C. Geddes.
Do. Jas. Pope.
Capt. C. St. John Grant, Madras Est. H. H. Nizam's Service.
Capt, T. W, Stokie, Comr, Tannah.
DEPARTURES.—Lt and Adjt. Blackley, Ind. Bn.
Ensign C. Shirt, 20th Reg.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Aug, 11th, Ship Recovery, (Free Trader,) Henry C. Chapman Commr. from England, left Gravesend the 9th April, the Downs 16th, arrived at Johanna the 22d of July and left 25th.

Passengers per Recovery—Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Darby, Miss Forlong, Miss J. Forlong, Miss Darby, Miss Colgrave, Miss M. Darby, Capt. Maclean, Capt. Darby, Capt. Ottey, Lieut. Lewis, Ensign P, T, F, Bowes, Mr, H, W, Budden, Mr, F Mayor, Mr, C, F, Owen, Mr, Pope, Mr, Geddys, Mr, Price, 5 children.

DEPARTURES,—Aug, 11th, the H, C, Ship Vansittart, Captain W, H, C, Dalrymple, to China.

12th, The H, C, Ship Kellie Castle, Captain E, L, Adams, to China,

13th, Ship Lady East, (Free Trader,) A, Talbert, Commander, to China.

14th, Ship Cornwall, (Free Trader,) Roderick Morrison, Commr, to Liverpool.

15th, The H, C, Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut, G, B, Brucks, Commr, to Point de Galle and Calcutta.

Passengers by Vansittart.—Mr, L, Deut, Mr, Malcolm, Mr, L- Grant,

Passengers by Kellie Castle—Mr, Burrowes, Charter Party.

Ditto by Cornwall:—Mrs, Morrison, Mrs, Gosley, Miss Henry, Lieut, O'Conner.

Ditto by Discovery:—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs, Eber,———Mrs. Smith, Dr. Smith, Mr, Robinson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---Farquharson, for China.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
Arab.---Caderbux, for Bengal.
Futtay Ulbary, for Pinang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 14, Ship Eliza, J. Cole, from Penang 22d June.

Ditto Lord Suffield, from London 30th December and Madras 7th July.

July 18, Arab Ship Rohomany. Syed Ben Sultan, from Persian Gulph 27th April, Muscat, Bombay, and Madras 11th July.

Ditto 21st, Ship Hope, J T. E. from Portsmouth 25th March and Madras 13th July,

Ditto 23d, Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, from Arracan 11th July—Ship Glenelg, C. Gover, from Rangoon 6th July—Arab Ship Hammon Shaw, Hussan, from Rangoon 12th June.

Ditto 25th, Ship Edward Miles, P, Trevant, (said to be a Prize Ship,) from Corringa 10th July.

Persengers per Eliza, from Bencoolen—Mrs. Jones and Children; Miss H. Mitchell: Miss Rowe, Mr. Jones, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Williams and Family, Master Williams, Mr. Elliot, Monsieur Buccoatt, and Dr. Williams

Per Lord Suffield.—T. J. B. Bowman, Esq. Deputy Agent of Transports.

DEPARTURES.—July 17, Ship Palmira, John Lamb, for London.

July 16. Portuguese Brig Dourado, M. J. Carvalho, for Rio de Janeiro.

July 19, Ship Lord Amherst, Robert Lucas, for London.

Do, Ship Grenada, A, Anderson, for London.

July 21st, Shaw-ool-Amed, W Dolge, for Rangoon.

July 22d, Brig Highland Chief, James Hall, for Rangoon.

July 24th, Dutch Brig Favorite, J, Goldie, for Padang, Bencoolen, and Batavia.

July 25th, H, C, Ship Research, Clermont, for Arracan—Ship Edward Strettell, R, Crow, for Arracan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 23d, Brig Cauda Bux, Capt. Edward Drieberg, from Colombo and Karrical 23d June.

27th, H. C. Ship Windsor, Captain Haviside, from Bombay 15th July.

Do. Ship East Indian, Captain P. Roy, from Rangoon 15th June.

28th, Ship Argyle, Captain J. Harding, from Rangoon 4th June, and Acheen 15th July.

Ship Helen, Capt. G. Langley, from Rangoon 23d June.

DEPARTURES.—July 24th, Ship Hydrose, Captain M. J. De Reys, for Rangoon.

25th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Captain Thomas Coe, for Trincomalie.

27th, Brig Jessy, Captain F. Mouat, for the Northern Ports.

Do. Brig Dotterel, Captain J. Hill, for Calcutta.

July 30. H. M Ship Boadicea, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, for Calcutta.

Do, Ship General, Palmer, G, Truscot, for Calcutta,

Aug. 3, H. C, Ship Atlas Captain Hine for Penang, Singapore and China,

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Seroor, on the 18th July, by the Reverend Thomas Robinson, Sub Conductor Bigo

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daugh e
iffiths. The ceremony was per-
ther's house.
st. at St. Thomas's Church, by the
rr. John Vibert Esq. H. Co's Civil
a Holland, fourth daughter of the late
sq. of Oyer Skibo, Sutherlandshire.
Marine Villa, o the Evening of the
Lady of Lieut. Colonel Tucker, De-
f a Son.
n the 5th August, Mrs. Sandys of a

25th July, the Lady of Captain
sistant Opium agent, Malwa, of a

ay the 11th Inst. the Lady of the Rev.
, of a Daughter.
h March, at Greigston in Jijeshire the
father the Lady of Henry Cowan Esq.
'ole Company's Ship Farquharson, of a son.
gaum, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Mignan, of a

.—At Surat, on the 14th ultimo, at the age
rs, Mariam, Daughter of the late Mr. Avi-
f Bengal, leaving a Sister and friends to
irreparable loss
oor, on the 5th August, Helen Elizabeth,
f Captain and Mrs. Sykes aged six months
days.
agon, on the 9th Instant, Master Joseph
Quadros aged 8 years and 4 months,
on of the late Rosario de Quadros Esq. ea-
his onolate mother, four brothers, and a
f relations and friends to lament his loss.

CALCUTTA.

.—At Calcutta, Hare Street, Tank Square,
ay morning the 24th July, (4 P. M.) Mrs. Sa-
b, of a Daughter.
—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th
a paralytic stroke, Elias Minos, Esq an
highly respectable Armenian Gentleman.
lcutta, on the 29th July, Mrs. Elizabeth
, Wife of Mr. Andrew D'Souza,
lcutta, on the 20th July, John Dick, Esq,
Civil Service, aged 28 years.
a cutta, on the 21st July, Ensign Hemsworth
H, M,'s 44th Regiment, much and deservedly
d by his brother Officers. He has left a widow
re her irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

RIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 20th July
Reverend Mr. Malkin, Mr. J. Gibson, to
Ellen, second daughter of Mr. Francis Oliver
a.
Masulipatam, on the 27th July, Mr. Sub
ductor J. Wallis, to Caroline Russell, Widow of
late Serjeant Major 1st Madras European Regi-
nt.
n the 30th July, at St. George's Church by the
P. Deane, J W Kindersley, Esq, of the
Civil Service, to Miss Jane Cairns Elliot.
ms—On Saturday, the 23d Instant, the Lady,
M. Lane, Esq. of a Son.
rns—At Bangalore, on the 23d July 1825 Go-
Naick a respectable Native, who during a
fe has been employed in various public Offices,
uring the last 15 years in confidential situations
e Military Pay Office in he Mysoor Division
t Goa.
Sunday the 24th July, Master William Henry
damore, aged 3 years.
Thursday the 28th July Mr. William Maggs
much regretted by his relations and friends.

EUROPE.

ATH—On the 30th of March, at Walmer, Ken
a long and painful illness, Captain Henry Ba-
R. N. The Seventh son of the late John Baker
of that County.

EUROPE.

ACKING A PUN.—Two bucks, who were set-
over a pint of wine, made up for the defici-
of port by the liveliness of their wit. After
jokes had passed, one of them took up a
and holding it to his friend, "If this nut
l speak, what would it say?"—"Why," re-
l the other, "it would say, give me none of
j aw."

There were two very fat Noblemen at the Court of Louis XV., the Duke de L—— and the Duke de N——. They were both one day at the Levee, when the King began to rally the former on his corpulence. "You take no exercise, I suppose," said the King. "Pardon me, Sire," said de L——. "I walk twice a day round my cousin de N——."

Mr. B., of Bath a most remarkably large, corpulent, and powerful man, wanting to get to town, tried for a place in the mail, a short time before it set off. Being told that it was full, he still determined to get admission, and opening the door, which no one near him ventured to oppose, he got in. When the other passengers came, the ostler reported that there was a gentleman in the coach; he was requested to come out, but having drawn up the blind he remained quiet. Hearing, however, a consultation on the means of making him alight and a proposal to "pull him out," he let down the blind, and laying his enormous hand on the edge of the door, he, asked, "Who would dare to pull *him* out? drew up the blind again & waiting some time, fell asleep. About one in the morning he awoke, and going to call out to know whereabouts he was on his journey, he perceived what was the fact, that to end the altercation with him, the horses had been put to another coach, and that he had spent the night at the inn door in Bath, where he had taken possession of the carriage.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS HAVE RECEIVED THE ROYAL ASSENT.

An Act for applying the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds, out of the Consolidated Funds, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

An Act to reduce the duties on wine, coffee, and hemp imported into the United Kingdom.

An Act to prolong the time of the commencement of an Act of the last session of Parliament for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures, and to amend the said Act.

An Act to explain and amend two Acts passed in the forty-third and forty-fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for making and maintaining an inland navigation, commonly called the Caledonian Canal, by establishing further checks upon the expenditure of public money for that purpose, in certain cases.

An Act to continue, until the Twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and Twenty-six, an Act, passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An Act to facilitate the proceedings before the Commissioners of inquiry relating to Courts of Justice in Ireland.

An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Calder and Hebble Navigation to make a navigable cut or canal from Salterhebble-bridge to Bailey-hall, near the town of Halifax, in the west riding of the county of York, and to amend the Act relating to the said navigation.

An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from or near the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, to or near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, in the parish of Leigh, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for better lighting, cleansing, watching, paving, and otherwise improving the township of Stourbridge, in the parish of Oldswinford, in the county of Worcester, for regulating the market, and building a market-place within and for the said township, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

An Act to amend and render more effectual several Acts relative to the paving, lighting, watching, and improving the town of Margate, in the parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the county of Kent; for erecting certain defences against the sea for the protection of the said town; and for making further improvements in and about the said town and parish.

An Act for lighting with gas the town of Stockport, in the county palatine of Chester.

An Act for amending and maintaining the road leading from Wigan, and commencing at Clarington Brook, and passing over Amberswood-common through Hindley, to a place, called Chequer Bent, in Westhoughton, all in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Cainscross, through Stroud, over Rodborough and Minchinhampton commons, to the town of Minchinhampton, with several branches therefrom, all in the county of Gloucester.

An Act for more effectually repairing the road from Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, to Nottingham Trent-bridge, in the county of Nottingham.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from the present turnpike-road between Maidstone and Wrotham in the county of Kent, to Strood, in the said county.

An Act for making a turnpike-road from the Hope turnpike, in the Leominster and Hereford road, to or near Burley-gate, in the Hereford and Bromyard turnpike-road and from thence to a place, called the Trumpet in the Ledbury and Hereford turnpike-road, all in the county of Hereford.

An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Stockport, in the county palatine of Chester, to near Newhouses, in the county of York, and other roads in the said counties, and in the county palatine of Lancaster, and for making and maintaining several new branches to communicate therewith.

An Act for more effectully amending, widening, improving and keeping in repair the road from Wooler to the Great North turnpike-road, at or near to Adderstone-lane, in the county of Northumberland.

And five private Bills.

THE MORNING HERALD.
FRIDAY APRIL 1.

An attempt, we see, has been made to feel the pulse of the House of Commons on the subject of a new project—that of building official residences for his Majesty's Ministers. With the exception, perhaps, of the LORD CHANCELLOR and one or two more, none of the working parts of our public officers are overpaid; and, as far as increase of salary went, we have no doubt but the nation at large would agree to it in many instances without a murmur; but this plan of looking the Ministers is of a novel description, and not very likely, we should think, to take effect. Indeed, the very circumstance alone of the Ministers being temporary ser-

vants of the Crown, liable very often to sudden turns-out, would, we should think, be a reason, with themselves for preferring to live in their own houses, rather than, like the Lord Mayor, subject to move and seek a new residence in the midst of a cold November. Besides, would it not be shockingly degrading to see a Cabinet Minister's chairs, dripping-pan, and cradle, mounted up in a caravan like those of a lodger at quarter-day? To obviate this, to be true, John Bull could furnish the houses as well as build them; and if a handsome service of plate were supplied as an appendage to each residence, why so much the better for the occupiers, as well as Messrs. RUNDELL and BRIDGE. But besides all this, we do not see with that grace the Ministers can talk of building houses for themselves, while we are constantly told that the nation is too poor to build a Palace to its Sovereign. We are old-fashioned enough to think that the master ought to be served before the servant; and specially in a case where, like this, the wants of the master have been so long felt and ancknowledged, and those of the latter have only just occurred during this period of exhuberant wealth and prosperrity—for such, we suppose, the present must be considered, in spite of the debt and taxes we are still burdened with. We wish, however, that before any more considerable sums were expended in public buildings, something like that of taste and science could be consulted in the designs, and less of Custom-house instability insured to the excution. Of all the arts architecture happens to be at the lowest ebb; and it is the more unfortunate that such a deficiency should occur at a period when so many opportunities present themselves of embellishing the metropolis.

The greatest activity appears among the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance here. Nothing but bustle among them all, & couriers are every moment sent off to Rome, Vienna, Petersbugh, &c. An Envoy Extraordinary and courier, have arrived from Petersburgh. The latter, without delaying at his hotel on his arrival, hastened to the Russian Ambassador, and continued in conference with him for upwards of two hours. In the mean time the English Ambassador is quite at his ease, or, as some say, not at all in Paris. His name never appears among those attending the conferences or diplomatic dinners.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

It is reported in the fashionable circles, that on Thursday next C. Ross, Esq. (only son of General Ross), will lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Mary Cornwallis, fourth daughter of the Marchioness Cornwallis.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(From *La Belle Assemblee.*)

BALL DRESS.—Over a white satin slip, a dress of Japanese plain gauze, or tulle, with a full rouleau of gauze next the shoe, entwined by narrow straps of etherial blue satin in bias: at some distance above this ornament are bouquets of blue China asters without foilage; the stalks of white satin, and each bouquet confined at the extremity of the stalks with a full rosette of white satin, which gives a richness to this simply elegant embellishment. The corsage is of white satin, with the bust beautifully marked out by crossed bouffant draperies of the same light material as the dress; the space of the corsage next the tucker part is laid in small plaits across, and a narrow ornament of Vandyke blond finishes it where the neck is but very partially displayed; the sleeves are short and very full, and the ornaments correspond with that of the rouleau at the bottom of the skirt. The hair is arranged very full with curls and bows, and very short at the ears. A string, formed of several rows of pearls, crosses the under part of the forehead, in an oblique direction; another, of the same description, divides the bows in front on the summit of the head; bouquets of blue China asters are placed at detached and equal distances, in the most becoming manner among the curls and bows. The ear-rings and necklace are of turquoise-stones. Some ladies introduce the French fashion of wearing a bouquet composed of the same flowers that ornament the dress, with a few sprigs of myrtle, very near the hollow of the arm, on the left side of the bust.

WALKING DRESS.—A pelisse of lavender-coloured gros de Naples trimmed next the hem with two full rouleaux of the same material; above which is a border composed of detached bouquets of the leaves of the water-lily richly grouped together, fastened at the base with rings formed of narrow rouleaux, and each leaf edged round by a rouleau of satin. The collar of the pelisse is narrow, but stands up somewhat in the French style. A kind of full robing comes from each shoulder, and narrows, en beguine, at the bust, till it terminates in a point under the belt; these robings are confined in several places by small puffs of satin; and the mancherons, the fulness of which is not perceptible, are finished with the same ornament which composes the robings. The sleeves have three narrow bracelets, or straps, close to each other at the wrists, fastened each by a button of the same material as the pelisse. The hair is arranged in the Grecian style, with a cornette of Urling's lace, with a very full border, over which is a bonnet of lavender gray gros de Naples, with bows of crape of the same colour edged with white blond, broad, and of a handsome pattern; two very long and broad lappets of the same material, and edged also with blond, confine this tasteful bonnet under the chin. The shoes are of kid, the colour of the pelisse.

(From *Acherman's Repository of Arts, Fashions, Manufactures, &c.*)

MORNING DRESS.—Pelisse of Pomona or apple-green gros de Naples, fastened in front with circular silk buttons of the same colour; a single rouleau, about an inch and a half broad, surrounds the edge of the skirt just above the wadded hem. The corsage fits the shape, and the sleeve is en gigot, but not to that extreme size which has been worn; it is slit at the wrist, and buttons, and has a neat row of small oblong ornaments near the edge: the band of the waist is corded, and buttons. The pelerine or cape is composed of alternate rows of gros de Naples or ribbon, the colour of the pelisse, and of myrtle green: it is notched or vandyked the breadth of each division. Square embroidered collerette of French cambric. Had formed, like the pelerine, of two shades of green; the brim broad, flat, and circular in front; the crown plain at the top, and rather full all round; a bouquet of hyacinth or hare-bells and blossoms of the mezerion on the left side. Gold ear-rings, and bracelets outside the sleeves; chain and eye-glass. Pale yellow gloves: bronze colour parasol and shoes.

DINNER DRESS.—Ceruleau blue crepe lisse dress worn over a white satin slip; the corsage rather high over the bust, and plain, but drawn behind; narrow satin band round the top. The sleeve short and full, and regulated by small satin stars. A diamond satin trimming, ornamented with a chain of crepe lisse puffs or bouffants, crosses the bust in form of a stomacher, and from the waist downwards gradually extends in width till it turns off circularly, to form a border just above a rouleau that heads a broad wadd bottom of the skirt. The hair bouclés with bands of pearl and bo of blue satin, intermixed. Gold large medallion in front: armlet of gold, fastened by medallion cla white kid gloves, white satin sho cedar fan.

The Morning Her

COMBAT.

BETWEEN THE LION NERO AND SI
OF THE TRUE ENGLISH BREE
FOR FIVE THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS, ON
COURSE AT WARWICK, ON TUESDAY

DOGS.

1. Crack	Handled by	Thomas
2. Billy	ditto	Charles
3. Cribb	ditto	William
4. Neptune	ditto	Thomas
5. Jerry	ditto	John Ch
6. Nelson	ditto	William W

This singular contest was productive o interest, and the door of admittanc crowded long before the hour of adm which was fixed for one o'clock. As s the doors were opened (although the p admission was 7s. 6d.), the place was cr in every part, and the most intense a prevailed for the time to arrive. Betting fairly be quoted at five to four on the it being generally supposed that the lio overmatched, from the natural propen the dogs to hold their prey while any of resistance remained, as three of them to attack him at once. At length the approached to "Cry havock, and let sl dogs of war!" As soon as the lion Ner brought into the area, he evinced som for his natural ferocity by pawing the oaring tremendously, and lashing his with his tail for several minutes.

At a quarter past two the dogs were bro in, and Crack, Billy, and Nelson were slip at the royal beast; Nelson appeare little intimidated, but the others rushed their formidable antagonist with great spi Nero no sooner saw them advancing than couched on his fore paws and sprang Billy, grasped his loins, and literally him to pieces" Betting was now sharp vour of Nero, as Nelson and Crack unmolested on his shaggy mane, until he s them off. Nelson succeeded in pinning by the under jaw, while the other fast his near hind leg. Nero forcibly threw u head, and raising his near forepaw, made a pl at the far dog, but Crack escaped, an turning to nose him, met the rage of the cleverly for a few moments; Nelson lo his hold, and winding to his flanks, cau blow with the Lion's paw, which broke back, and thus two of his ferocious oppon were disabled on the ground.

The door of the caravan was now ope and a cessation of hostilities took place few moments. In five minutes, Cribb, une, and Jerry were brought out (C tbeing kept in reserve, to supply the pla the disabled dog.) The Lion was again bro out: he appeared little worse for his fat and met his three new combatants unabated spirit. All the dogs rushed a nose, and came in finely, withodt comi contact with his deadly paws. Thi

not last long, for shaking them off, he got Cribb within the grasp of his leviathan jaws, and every bone was crushed in an instant. The other dog was now let slip, and the royal beast having his work before him began to finish it in earnest. Poor Crack no sooner came within reach, than he received a death blow, and the intrepid beast seemed goaded to madness; he lashed his sides and rushed at Neptune, and succeeded in maiming him in the left side, which reduced him to a helpless state.—Jerry only was able to meet the royal beast; and as the articles specified, that if the number of dogs should be reduced to one, the remaining one should be drawn, and the owner entitled to 100*l.* victory was consequently declared in favour of Nero, amidst shouts of deafening applause.

[*The Star, April 2.*

We received French Papers last night by express. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Etoile*; dated April 2.

PARIS, APRIL 1.—His Majesty's frigate La Cyble, Capt: Tongue, which sailed from Tunis on the 15th March, arrived at Marseilles on the 28th, in the evening. It had on board Sidi Mahmouth, Envoy Extraordinary, Raphael Gueta, his Secretary, and eight other persons belonging to the Embassy. Among the numerous presents sent by the Dey to his Majesty, are six very fine horses, two Numidian mares, a most beautiful lion, four black ostriches, and other curious animals, a very rich Moorish dress for the Duphiness, &c.

(From the *Constitutionnel*, of Friday, April 1.)

MADRID, MARCH 21.—(Private Correspondence)—The King has replaced M. Urgate in his office of Secretary of the Council of State by M. Heraria, who was at the head of a division in the Foreign Office. M. Ugarte has declined the Embassy to Turin on account of ill-health, but adding that he would continue to serve his Majesty in the Peninsula. His refusal of the Embassy has been accepted, but he has been ordered to leave the capital immediately, and to chuse his place of residence. He has chosen Toledo. The creatures of the favourite seem likely to share in his disgrace. M. Corpas, one of his principal adherents, who lately refused the mission to Switzerland, to which he was appointed, has received orders to quit Madrid in eight days, and repair to his post—about the time that his patron was ordered to depart in 24 hours.

There is more talk than ever of a change of Ministers; but it does not seem likely that M. Zea will lose his place, for it is certain that if he had not assisted in the overthrow of Ugarte, the latter would be still in favour. However, it is reported in the Palace, that the Count de Casa Florez will succeed M. Zea, and that an express has been sent to order him to set out for Madrid immediately.

It is thought that M. Salazar, the Minister of Marine, will retain his post, but that M. Villela, Superintendent of the Council of Castile, will be replaced by M. Marin or M. Arjona, Members of the Council.

TURIN, MARCH 24.—(From a Private Letter.)—Our Court received, some time ago, from the Emperor of Austria, an invitation similar to those sent to the King of Naples and other Sovereigns of Italy, to go to Milan during the Emperor's visit to that city. Such an invitation has more the air of a protectorate or supremacy, for the kind of humiliation attached to it, not to develop the germs of discontent which has been long concentrated. The answer of the King of Naples, brother to our Queen, is a proof of it. The Duke of Modena and Tuscany and the Prince of Lucca and Piombina will not hesitate to show their obedience and repair to the rendezvous. They are too sensible of their relative weakness, and too accustomed to consider Milan as the capital from which, like governors of provinces, they have to expect orders; but it may be foreseen that if the geographical situation of Piedmont with respect to Lombardy will not allow the King of Sardinia publicly to follow the example of the King of Naples, he will not show too ready a compliance, and will even, if occasion offers, maintain the dignified and independent character suitable to the natural pride of a little nation, which has always been distinguished by its martial spirit. It must be remembered that this people can recall in ill fortune, the council given by our immortal Alfiere, of the family of his Majesty's Ambassador at present at Paris.

"Siam servi si, ma servi ognor frementi."

This people the natural guardians of the Alps, have every reason to fear the preponderance of Austria from which they have all to fear, and seek the friendship of France, which cannot give them any uneasiness.

Major Taylor of the Royal Artillery, commanding at Dover, has received from the King of France a magnificent case of rifle pistols, as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of his attention to the comfort and accommodation of detachment of gendarmes, which arrived in that port, under circumstances of distress, during the late winter gales. This present was accompained by a letter from Prince de Polignac, Ambassador at this Court.

The petition from the Catholics of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has received upwards of 3000 signatures. It will be presented immediately after the recess, to the Upper House, by Earl Grey, and to the Commons by Sir M. W. Ridley.—*Truth Teller.*

[*The Morning Herald,—April 4.*

We received French Papers last night by express. The following are extracts:—

(From the *Etoile*, dated Sunday April 3.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.—Though the capital is more tranquil than could be expected after the late events, the fermentation still continues among the Janissaries, and it is of a nature to excite the most serious alarms. Four Ortas, in which the most violent degrees of insubordination had appeared, have received orders to march to Thessaly, there to make part of the corps opposed to the Greeks, but they have positively and unanimously refused. "We will not march," said the Janissaries, "till the heads of three of the Sultan's Ministers have been delivered to us."

The Grand Vizier and the Pacha of Bujukdere have concerted measures to prevent a new explosion. Some more chiefs of the insurrection have been arrested and secretly executed.

There are various reports in circulation relative to the late Grand Vizier Ghalib Pacha; but it seems difficult to believe in his recal, though it is desired by a very numerous party. His moderate system could not support itself in the critical circumstances in which the Porte now is.

The Marquis d'Eyraques has arrived express at Constantinople, with despatches for Count Guilleminot the French Ambassador.

Candia, January 20, 1825.

An English vessel, twelve hours from Modon, has just brought us the intelligence of the destruction of Colocotroni's band by the Government forces. The rebel robber (for Signor Colocotroni has figured occasionally in both characters for the last twenty years), on his defeat, fled to the mountains, where he is now endeavouring to muster a new banditti; but the Government have put an unusual energy in their operations, and hopes are entertained of his speedy capture; but should the army of Egypt arrive before that hope is realized, every thing is to be apprehended for Greece from the co-operation of such a chief, with the troops of Ibrahim Pacha. The latter sailed from hence on the 15th, to bring that part of the expedition which remained at Rhodes to Candia. His arrival is daily expected, every thing being in readiness for his descent on the Morea. There is now but one hope for Greece, the taking of Colocotroni; a civil war is a sorry preparation for an invasion, and notwithstanding the Greeks have two good allies on their side,—namely, famine and disease, nothing short of unanimity and fresh supplies of English gold can protract their ruin, for it is in vain, I fear, to speak of their ultimate success: but a man who has been twice plundered by the people in whose forlorn cause he had the generosity to embark, may, perhaps, allow himself to be mistaken in his estimate of the Greek character, and in his opinion of the event of this unequal struggle. The modern Greeks are certainly the most demoralized of mankind; and why? because their slavery was more abject than that of any other nation. Their first effort to cast off the Turkish yoke was worthy of the better days of their history; but their prosecution of the attempt has assuredly not been such as might be expected from "*the descendants of Themistocles.*" But with the cowardice and treachery of Naples, Spain, and Piedmont before our eyes, Greece is still entitled to some respect; it would be unjust, perhaps to expect now any thing like true patriotism in Christendom. Of late, liberty all over the world has been an ill-served cause! Such pains have been taken to deceive the good people of England on every subject connected with the affairs of Greece, that an allusion even to the discouraging prospect of the Morea, is construed into a secret hostility to that cause; but fortunately, having to speak in no favourable terms of the Egyptian expedition, the intelligence will be received with less distrust. The boasted European discipline of Mohammed Ali's troops, is altogether a libel on the military art—the miserable Arab, a libel on humanity itself; a description is unnecessary to any gentleman who has expended twenty sous at the Boulevards du Temple, on the exhibitions of a monkey ridiculously accoutred, and mimicking the manœuvres of a soldier. It is true the Arabs fought with ferocious courage against the Wahabys; but they are nothing out of the Desart, and die away of cold and hardship even here. What may they not apprehend from the climate of the Morea, if that of Candia has proved fatally rigorous to seven thousand of their army? It is now six months since the expedition sailed from Alexandria, and two thousand horses have already perished. In fact, the condition of the fleet, from the moment of its departure to the present time, has been deplorable. The stores were superabundant, and yet the men were frequently without provisions, and the cattle without sufficient provender. No language can convey an idea of the confusion and disorder of the transports, or of the filth and unwholesomeness of the camp. Two frigates have this moment arrived. An Austrian, from Patras, bringing a letter from Yussuf Pacha to the commander of the Egyptian forces, stating an offer made by Colocotroni to sell his assistance, and that of

his troops to the former, if allowed to enter the fortress. It appears that Yussuf Pacha declined the reception of the traitor, until he had the consent of Ibrahim, who probably will be in the Morea before the end of the month. The other frigate is French, serving as transport to Mahommed Ali, and has carried troops and despatches from Alexandria. Such is the *honourable* occupation of the French and Austrian navies. A Cassiote prize was brought in here on the 16th instant. The Greeks were, according to custom, slaughtered in cold blood; and nothing could exceed the exultation of the Turks. At midnight the town was thrown into a state of considerable alarm, by a tremendous explosion, which damaged all the houses in the vicinity of the marine. In vain the shivering inhabitants ran up and down inquiring the cause. In the morning, however, the broken planks of the Cassiote brig were seen floating in the harbour of La Canee—a single Turk remained to tell the fate of six and twenty of his companions. They had assembled in the gunroom to solemnize the capture of the vessel. They made merry and became drunken; they talked of Greece and plunder; and one more *valiant* than the rest, swore he would smoke his pipe even in the powder magazine. The proposition was pleasant—the event only was disastrous.

We have received the following entelligence from our Correspondent at Madrid:—

Madrid, March 21.

The fall of Ugarte, which at an earlier period might have been of the highest importance to the welfare of Spain, has excited now no other interest than is common at the dismissal of a Minister of State. Since the days of Taticheff, to the entrance into office of Zea Bermudez, he had been the agent of Russia, and Spain was prostrate at the feet of that power, for what end or purpose history must hereafter explain, except it be the support expected to be derived from her supposed predominant influence in the councils of Europe, and which recent events have proved a fallacy. When Zea Bermudez became Minister, predisposed in favour of Russia, from his long residence and connections at that Court, Ugarte naturally ceased to be of any great utility; the Russian Minister has more than once sustained Zea Bermudez against the intrigues of numerous and powerful enemies, and when it became evident that either the Minister or the Councillor must retire from the Palace, d'Oubril made no scruple of actively, and, as it is has proved, efficiently, assisting his master's more confidential friend. On Thursday last the order was given, appointing Ugarte Minister to Turin; it was notified to him the next day, and the immediately set off for Toledo, to escape from he impertinent gaze of his numerous, hitherto humble acquaintance, for solace in the embraces of his good monks, whilst preparations are making to depart to his post. It was reported immediately after, that the Minister of Grace and Justice, of War, and of Finance, together with the President of the Council of Castile, had received their congees too, but as yet it is only a report, though it is unlikely they should stand long. Ugarte's successor as Secretary to the Council of Minister is not yet appointed, but whatever attempts are made to bring him round again to favour, it is not apprehended that Zea Bermudez will stop short in his victory, or fail to disconcert them. Arjoua, the projector of the police system, is designated as the new Minister of Grace and Justice, and the Marquis de Campo Sagrado for War,—half a dozen are looked upon for Finance, but unless a man is found, who will pursue a diametrically opposite course to the present Minister, no good can be done.

Ugarte's disgrace will probably have some influence with those who are said to be favourable to granting a loan to this country, as it was under his auspices that the conditions were made out and proposed, he being a cousin of Gorbea's. If those willing to lend their money profess themselves real friends to Spain, they will best show their friendship in withholding it. Necessity must ere long compel this Government to abandon its monstrous system of commercial exclusion, and adopt a policy more congenial to its best interests. A loan in the present time will only perpetuate this system, and its attendant miseries, and preclude every idea of a dividend three years hence. Some reform has already been made by the dismissal of supernumerary and useless clerks in various offices, this is a beginning---by-and-bye a way will be found out to increase the revenue, and supersede the necessity of such a distressing mode of retrenchment, and then a loan in aid, to pay off the accounts of the West India claimants, and for suitable arrangements here, will be most beneficial to the borrower, and the best guarantee to the lender, but till then he must be made to lend his money.

The Government has just sold off the whole of the quicksilver on hand, from the mines of Almaden, to a French mercantile house, deliverable in Seville at thirty-eight dollars per quaintal, (about 1s. 6d. per pound.) The quantity is about eleven thousand quintals. It was in agitation to *raise the report*, that the Government meant to prohibit the exportation, with a view to defeat the projects of the South American mine companies lately formed in England, for the purpose of advancing the price there. You will now be on your guard, and not be deceived: the Government have not had, nor have any such intention; on the contrary, it would be a satisfaction if such a quantity could be produced, sold, and exported daily.

The King continues in a somewhat improved state though far from well.

It is now rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved at the close of the present Session; but we do not credit the report. The Crown has no inducement for dissolving the present Parliament: it does for it all that it can wish.

(From the *Journal des Debats*.)---France has more than any other country to gain by the reciprocal freedom of trade with England. The nature of the productions of our climate, the proximity of the great market we offer to England for the sale of her goods, the advantageous prices at which we can supply her with our's, all induce us to desire a freer system of intercourse with our neighbours. England, on her side, suffers, a considerable loss in buying at a greater distance, at a higher rate, and of a worse quality, the articles we ought naturally to supply her with.

The Morning Herald, April 5.

By the packet ship Florida, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have received New York Papers to the 1st of March inclusive. The following are extracts:—

ALBANY, FEB. 24.—The principal topic of conversation this day, has been the offer which Governor Clinton received last evening, from the President elect, of the situation of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's. "Will he accept?" "Ought he to accept?" are questions in the mouths of every body. It is unquestionably the most flattering appointment that Mr. Adams could bestow, unless it be that of Secretary of State. There is not a man in America who could represent this country to the first court in Europe so advantageously as Mr. Clinton.

We learn from a respectable source, that a Spanish squadron, consisting of two new frigates, a sloop of war, and two brigs, with five transports, having on board 1800 men, arrived at Porto Rico about the 20th of January, and were shortly to proceed to the Havana. Another expedition was shortly expected at Porto Rico, from the Canary Islands, with additional troops.

GEORGIA.—Macon must at no very distant period become a place of great importance. Should there be another cession of lands, of which there is a prospect by the spring, Macon will become the rival of Augusta. There is no doubt that 15 or 20,000 bales of cotton will be shipped there next season, &c. &c.

The British ship Corsair, Captain Petrie, has arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th of January. The Corsair was originally destined for the East Indies, but in consequence of the advance of cotton in the Liverpool market, was despatched express for Charleston, without a letter bag. The previous arrival, however, of the Tally-Ho and Canada, has defeated the prospect held out at the time of her sailing.

Letters from Liverpool of the 9th January state, that expresses have been despatched to every part of the world where cotton is produced, with information of the stock on hand in England at the close of the year, and the consequent advance in prices in that country.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) FEB. 17.—Cotton.—A bale of cotton was brought to this market last week, which, for its quality, deserves particular notice. Mr. John Smith, obtained a year or two ago, a few cotton seed from Mexico, and has cultivated them with great care, separately from his other cotton. They produced this year the above mentioned bale of cotton, which when brought to market, was pronounced superior to any seen here this season, and commanded two cents per pound more than had been previously given.

COLUMBIA, S. C. FEB. 11.---Cotton.---The advance on Uplands in the Liverpool market has created considerable stir, and speculation in our trade. Yesterday it was estimated there were about 600 bales in waggons, in market. Upwards of 500 bales were purchased by a single house in this place during the present week. Prime lots went off readily at 15 per cent. Some sales were effected at 17.

CHERAW, FEB. 11.—The recent favourable news from England has had its effect upon this market, and cotton has risen nearly two cents per lb. It is now coming in from all quarters in great abundance. We quote inferior to fair at from 12½ to 14 cents; good to prime, 14½ to 15½, very prime would bring 15¾ cents.

GERMAN PAPERS.

TRIESTE, March 20.—Letters from Zante of the 9th of March, say that according to the account of a Turkish Captain, who arrived there, being driven by a storm out of his course, and who belonged to the Turkish fleet, twenty Egyptain vessels laden with ammunition and provision, had arrived at Coron and Modon.

According to the latest Greek Journals Colcotroni was not likely to be pardoned, though he had surrendered himself.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, March 24.

It is rumoured that the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, M. P. for Haslemere, and Lord Viscount Palmerston, M. P. for the University of Combridge, will shortly be created Peers of Great Britain.—*British Traveller.*

Mr. Huskisson's constituents at Liverpool are about to present him with a magnificent service of plate, in testimony of their sense of his liberal and enlightened commercial policy.

The following has been posted at Lloyd's:—(Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's dated La Guayra, Jan. 22.—"A boat has just arrived from Porto Cabello, bringing intellgence of a French frigate and four schooners having anchored off there, for the purpose of claiming restitution of the French ship Uranie, from France to the Havanna, which was taken and carried

into Porto Cabello, 14th November, by a Colombian privateer, under the plea of the cargo being Spanish property. (Memorandum.—By accounts from Paria, 14th February, the Uranie had been given up, with her cargo.)

February 10.—The French squadron off Porto Cabello does not molest any vessels except Colombian privateers.

Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at St. Croix, dated 15th February:—"About one-third of the town of St. Thomas (our neighbouring island) was destroyed by fire on the 12th instant. The loss of property is estimated at a million and a half of dollars."—Private letters state, that the number of houses destroyed by the fire were 500, and mostly among the lower order.

Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Canning had a numerous dinner party at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton; after which, about half-past nine o'clock, the marriage ceremony with Miss Canning and the Earl of Clanricard took place, which was performed by the Bishop of London. Among the company present on the occasion, were the Duke of Portland, Lord Wm. Bentinck, Mr. Ellis, the Earl of Bristol, the Ladies Hervey, Lord Howard de Walden, &c. &c. After the ceremony the happy pair left Gloucester Lodge for Ludbroke House, near Richmond, the seat of Mr. Wilmot Horton, to spend their honey moon.

The Morning Herald, April 6.

Lord and Lady Combermere and suite, arrived yesterday evening at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square from Ireland, for a short time previous to their going to India.

Morning Herald, Apr. 7.

(From the *Journal des Debates*, April 5.)

CADIZ, March 18.—(Private Correspondence.)—The Spanish frigate the Victory, which was to sail for Manilla at the end of the month, for the purpose of conveying thither Brigadier-General D. Mariano Ricafort, lately appointed Captain-General of the Phillipine Island, will suspend its voyage, at least for the present, on account of the bad news which the Government is said to have received from Manilla. This news state, that M. Martinez, the Captain-General, having learned that, on account of his liberal principles, he was to be succeeded by M. Ricafort, has declared that he would not obey the orders of the absolute King of Spain. He is supported by 8,000 regular troops and who are wholly devoted to him.

A coasting vessel which has just arrived in this port, brings word that it fell in, off Cape Finisterre, with an English squadron of seven large ships of war sailing in the same direction as it was.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—On the 31st January, two English frigates, the Cambrian and the Seringapatam, accompanied by the Cyrene corvette, had a serious engagement with some Greek corsairs. Captain Hamilton being informed that four Greek vessels had pillaged an Ionian ship, went immediately in pursuit of the pirates who were lurking among the harbours of the Negropont. Having, therefore, put all his long boats to sea in order to give chace to the corsairs, he came up with two of the latter, which made rigorous defence, and fired on the English. But after a conflict of some time they were taken and burnt, by order of the Captain. The English had, however, eight men killed and twenty wounded in the combat. The Commander's frigate, which went to assist the long boats, was so damaged in the prow, that she will be probably obliged to put in at Malta to repair her losses.—*Quotidienne.*

DUSCH MAIL.

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 19.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, left us on the 16th to return to Warsaw.

His Majesty the Emperor has confirmed the purchase of a collection of 200 rare Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MS. for the St. Petersburgh library.

Dr. Kyber, who accompanied Baron Wrangel and Lieutenant Anjou on their expedition to North East Siberia and the coasts of the Frozen Sea in 1820-1824, declares in the Journal of St. Petersburgh, that the accounts given of that expedition in French and German Journals, are false or incorrect, and promises shortly to give extracts from the official journal of the expedition.

MILAN, MARCH 24.—Great preparations are making here for the reception of their Imperial Majesties; their presence will attract a great number of strangers, and several hotels have already been hired at high prices. —It is believed that in the month of May all the Sovereigns, except the Pope, will meet here. At that time there will be a camp in our neighbourhood, in which the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy will be assembled. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties will go to Florence, but we hear nothing of their going to Rome.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 4.

Prince Matternich has been received in the most gracious manner by Charles X. Amongst other flattering things said to him by this Monarch, is the following:—"You have proved yourself, Prince, the benefactor of humanity and monarchy, by crushing in Italy the monster of Carbonarism—the younger brother of French Jacobinism." Marshal Soult (Duke of Dalmatia) has edified a very numerous congregation in his parish church, by presenting himself publicly, in all humility and devotion, at the foot of the altar, to receive the Sacrament. This circumstance is worth noticing merely as it shows the ostentatious piety which is, at present, the order of the day. Amongst other promotions to take place at the Coronation, it is said, that there will be six new Dukes created. Amongst the persons to be so honoured, are cited M. de Villele, Marquis de Riviere, Captain of the 5th company of Body Guards, Count de Cosse Brissac, Grand Master of the Household, Count d'Escars, and Count Charles Damas. It is said that Charles X. has expressly forbidden his Courtiers to talk to him on political subjects, declaring that he wishes not to hear of these matters but from his Ministers.

The Morning Herald, April, 8.

ALGIERS, MARCH 7.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst., this city and neighbourhood were visited with a tremendous earthquake, which continued at intervals for the five following days. It has thrown down several houses, and injured many others; and has totally destroyed the town of Blida, one day's journey from this, burying in its ruins nearly all the inhabitants. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, chiefly Moors, Jews, and Arabs, about 300 only have been saved, and these in a sadly mutilated state.

The first two shocks which occurred were at 2 minutes, and at 42 minutes after 10 a. m., were extremely violent, and the motion both circular and perpendicular. On the same evening, two more shocks occurred—on Thursday evening, three—on Friday, two—on Saturday, two; and, on Sunday, between the hours of 1 and 3 a. m. two more, which, it is to be hoped, may prove the last.

To-morrow, I purpose going to visit the ruins of that illfated town, where I am told a horrible scene of devastation presents itself: 7,000 dead bodies have been already dug out. In one spot, snpposed to be a Jewish seminary, the bodies of 280 children were found, and a vast number of persons in the ruins of the mosques, where the people had congregated, the earthquake having occurred at the hour of prayer (ten o'clock).

In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the earth has opened in large interstices of from eight to ten feet wide, and as many deep; and it is worthy of remark, that the same phenomenon which generally precedes the eruption of Etna and Vesuvius, occurred at Blida—namely, all the wells and fountains in the neighbourhood became perfectly dry.

The troops which the Government sent out to prevent plunder, have been attacked by vast hordes of the Cobails, and have thus added to the work of death. The Cobails are of a race totally distinct from the Turks, Moors, or Arabs: they are the descendants of the ancient Numidians, and inhabit the mountains of this part of Africa, are perfectly independent, and have never been subdued by the Turks. As an act of grace, the Dey has manimitted all the slaves, and has ordered a public thanksgiving for the salvation of this city.

GOD knows whether we are to experience any more of these horrible visitations. There is every appearance to the contrary, if the weather be any indication. Your mother and all of us have, as you will easily believe, been most dreadfully alarmed. We were afraid even of going to our beds, and spent the greatest part of our time on the roof of the house, which is a perfect flat, and there we were safe so far as regarded any thing from above, and, had the house given way, we should have stood a chance of being uppermost on the ruins.

There is one circumstance which I have omitted to mention, that an excellent barometer I have, kept gradually falling for some days before the earthquake, whilst the weather indicated no change whatever, otherwise than that on the day it happened my thermometer rose suddenly from 58 to 62½ degrees, which is a very extraordinary occurrence.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated March 24:—"Letters from Valladolid state that at La Seca there had appeared a band of about forty men, well armed and mounted; they wore sheep-skin jackets. It was not known whether they were Constitutionalists or robbers. Letters from several parts of the province of Seville, describe the distresses, in consequence of the want of rain, as being very great. The working classes are suffering from famine, but

the numbers to be relieved are so great, that it is impossible to succour them all. For somet days back the supplies of bread sent to some of the villages have been plundered upon the way. The peasantry are also obliged to steal sheep for the purpose of keeping themselves from starvation. Oxen and horses are dying by hundreds, there being neither corn nor grass for them. In consequence of this state of distress, petitions from Andalusia have been addressed to the Ministers of Finance, praying for permission to import foreign grain into the ports of Andalusia, but the Minister's reply was, that they must first consume the corn grown in Castile. This answer would have had some sense or humanity in it, if there was any thing like water carriage between the two provinces. A letter from Burgos states, that a physician named Valdiviero, who had just been liberated, after an imprisonment of ten months, on suspicion of liberalism, was assassinated a few nights after quitting prison."

Yesterday the despatches for Madras nad Bengal, by the ship Minerva, Captain Probyn, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

Morning Herald, April 9.

MR. HAYNE AND MISS FOOTE.

In vain are we to hope for a respite from the agitating effects of this all important question. Again has Mr. GILL essayed to lighten the darkness which seems to shroud the destinies of Miss FOOTE, Mrs. FOOTE and Mr. HAYNE. Mr. GILL volunteers his wit's rushlight to conduct our groping senses along the dark avenues and thorny labyrinths of juvenile infatuation and feminine cunning; but alas, the taper expires in smoke, and we are left to stumble over doubts, and scratch ourselves with apprehensions. If we are compelled to be made judges of drawing-room *tete-a-tetes*, and tea-table enormities, let us at least have a fair case made out; but Mr. GILL (who, by-the-bye next to the lovers themselves, is to be venerated by all antiquated tattlers as a most delectable gossip) is not sufficiently explicit in this important affair; since publicity is the rage, nothing should be hidden. The united kingdoms are in perturbation on the question, and is it fair, is it just, Mr. GILL, to hold England, Ireland, and Scotland in this trepidation? However, although we deeply regret the prevailing mystery attending Mr. GILL, we will state a few of his *material* facts.—

"The meeting between Miss Foote and Mr. Hayne, which led to the renewal of his proposals, was *accidental*; and it was Mr. Hayne, and *not* Miss Foote, who *sought* the reconciliation.

But did Miss FOOTE refuse giving her hand? No,—mercy is an attribute of woman; and when recommended by £3000. who could say "nay" to pity; Another trait of disinterestedness in the lady is, that she—

"Had not the least previous knowledge of the amount of the sum proposed to be settled upon her 500l. a year were suggested by a *friend* (was this Mr. GILL?) as a reasonable allowance. But," says Mr. G. "If it had been less, she would have been satisfied.

Here we must say Mr. GILL not only supposes events, but generously anticipates their probable effect. Our correspondent, has, however evinced some caution in the matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. Whether this was at the request of the party advocated, or generously proffered by Mr. GILL himself, is not stated.—But to the following:—

"It appearing that Mr. Hayne's money in the funds was already mortgaged, that he had not received any remittance from his West India property for a considerable time, and that he was living upon capital, and not income, *doubts* arose as to his present means of support; which *doubts* being communicated to him, he instantly proposed to deposit 3,000l. to insure a certain income of 1,000l. a year for three years.

Now, from whence did these "doubts" emanate?—and tracing them to their most probable source, is not this a further proof that the contemplated match has been all along that for hard cash—for Mr. Haynes's "land and beeves?

"Mr. Hayne appointed the morning of Friday, the 25th March, to meet Miss Foote for the purpose of being married; but when the time arrived, he appeared by his solicitor, who stated that his (Mr. Hayne's) *pecuniary engagements* were such that it was impossible for him to marry Miss Foote. This he requested me to communicate to her, which I did. In the course of the same day, however, I received the following letter from Mr. Hayne:—

"'My dear Sir---I beg of you to meet me this evening at eight o'clock, at 60, St. James'sstreet (Colonial Club). I will make a point of being there prior to your arrival. I can see you there *uninterr upted*. More when we meet. I have not courage sufficient to write to Miss Foot. A strokc of policy urges me to act thus. I know I must be condemned by her. Entreat of her to form no unjust opinion of me till she sees you after our interview. Very truly and faithfully yours, J. HAYNE.'

"I attend Mr. Hayne's appointment; and he then told me that his brother-in-law, Mr. Carter had caused, him to be arrested at the suit of three of his creditors—namely, Rundell & Bridge, Mr. Adams, and Messrs Harker and Co., for debts, which he said, he had made himself liable to pay for his family, which alone had prevented his keeping his engagement with Miss Foote in the morning; adding, that he had since called upon the parties, and satisfactorily arranged all, and requested me to represent this circumstance to Miss Foot.—On the following morning (Saturday) I received a letter from Miss Foote, informing me, that *she had deeply considered* every circumstance, and had resolved *not to marry* Mr. Hayne; adding, that she would have trusted her happiness to him, but that she would not surrender independence to the control of his relations, who she felt, would ever work upon his feelings to the total destruction of her hapiness and comfort, and requested me to communicate this to Mr. Hayne with kindness, but determination.

We think circumstances warrant a belief that apparent *difficulties* in Mr. HAYNE's "pecuniary engagements" produced this refusal. May not the fear of a sheriff's officer have worked more decision on the part of the lady's friends, than the greatest repeated neglect of her infatuated suitor; but, says Mr. GILL.—

"I have, by all the means in my power, ascertained that Mr. Hayne was *not* arrested on the morning of Friday the 25th of March, at the suit of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, Mr. Adams, and Messrs. Harker and Co., or any of them."

On this question we cannot decide, whether Mr. HAYNE only urged a story of the arrest as a *ruse d' amour*, or whether the attendance of Cupid was really prevented by the door of a sponging-house. We have selected the principal facts from the "eventful history" of Mr. GILL, but still lament their insufficiency to tranquillize the public mind on this weighty question. Certainly, it is of the most vital importance to the interest of society that it should be fully acquainted with all the movemen's of this notorious couple and their partizans—of their repeated lures and vacillations, bickerings and peacemakings. Our greatest regret is, that they are not explicitly detailed—we are not sufficiently acquainted with their dispositions in more minute circumstances than those of love-making. Miss FOOTE and Mr. HAYNE have made themselves national property, and should therefore be considered with all due curiosity. It is not enough for the kingdom to know of the gentleman's fickleness, and the lady's fascinations; the assured interest which they bear with the world begets an irrepressible desire to know more; and as Mr. GILL and another correspondent have, with laudable zeal for public satisfaction, made notorious the parlour discussions of the parties,---perhaps, their next communications will tell us, as information of equal importance, whether Miss FOOTE actually purposed to be married in lace, or had come to the irrevocable determination of wearing white satin!! For certainly, her marriage and the quality of her gown, are matters equally important to the people of this realm. Between folly and cunning, the newspapers have been favored with plentiful contribution; but we know no one who can profit by these contemptible exposures, unless it be CHARLES KEMBLE.

Sunday Monitor, April 17.

SPEEDY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA; CANALS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

According to their admeasurement, the whole length of the navigation from the Nile to the Red Sea, extended to about thirty-three French leagues; and commencing from the Pelusiac branch, which flowed into the Mediterranean, near the modern Tineh, may be regarded as composed of four principal parts. The first of these, about five leagues in length, is situated between the opening from the Nile near Bubaste, and the commencement of the Ras el Wady. Its direction is towards the east, and the soil through which it passess being alluvial, is consequently extremely fit for working, and well adapted to preserve the form to which it may be excavated. This portion is annually covered by the Nile, and considerable remains of the old canal are still occasionally cleared to retain the waters after the inundation has ceased, for the purposes of irrigation.

The second portion of the canal comprised the whole length of the Wady, in a direction prolonged also towards the east. This valley, which probably formed, at some remote period, one of the numerous channels through which the Nile discharged itself, is, in extent, about fifteen leagues; and through its course may be perceived traces of the cannal, amounting in the whole to about thirteen leagues. In several places these are of considerable depth, and may readily be restored, as they are filled only by the deposits of the Nile, which render its bottom so fruitful that it is cultivated even by the Arabs. Towards the eastern extremity of the Wady, the sand-hills of the desert begin to appear and particularly on its southern side. That these were partially present even at the periods at which the canal was proceeded in, is evident, from its being turned in this part towards the north, out of its usual direction. Since that time they have, however, much increased; and those parts of the canal which are not now to be traced in this portion, have been overwhelmed by these shifting masses, which would present a formidable difficulty in keeping open a channel. This may, however, be effected by a proper introduction of rushes and other plants adapted to fix moveable sands, the beneficial effects of which are visible on all sandy coasts, and which have even been successfully employed, in several instances, to recover these from the sea, and render them useful.

The third portion of the navigation, about eight leagues in length, traversed the Bitter Lakes in a south-easterly direction. Their basin is, in some parts, from two to three leagues in breadth, and is at present almost entirely deprived of water. It consists principally of a loose crust, covering cavities, many of which are sufficiently deep to swallow a man, intersected by a few rills; and along the centre here exists a mere channel. The water contained in these is intensely bitter and salt, and its flavour is communicated to the surrounding soil.

The fourth and last portion of the canal passed in a direction towards the south, from the southern point of the Bitter Lakes, to the northern extremity of the Red Sea, near Suez. Its length was about five leagues, crossing an isthmus composed entirely of sands, which have succeeded in more generally and completely obliterating its traces than in the other portions. Notwithstand-

ing, however, the successive accumulation of the shifting materials which surround them, the vestiges of its course are very evident. It appears probable, that at an early period the isthmus was less elevated than at present; and the French engineers have even conjectured that a communication may have existed between the sea and the lake at high tides, and in very heavy rains; thus forming a natural gutter, which may have given the first idea of enlarging it, by art, into a canal. If this did ever exist, it seems, however probable, that the overflow of the Delta must have ensued, unless the progress of the sea had been prevented by locks or dams at the northern extremity of the lake; and as such an occurence never took place, it seems fair to conclude, that no communication was ever open until it was effected by art, after the necessary precautions had been previously adopted.

Such are the leading features at present existing of the canal of communication; and if to these it is added, that both the Trajanus Amnis and the canal of Kaliub are still maintained in the neighbourhood of the Nile, and that they may be traced along their course, through the alluvial soil, as far as the junction of the former with the Fossa Regum at Belbeis, a general idea will be obtained of the whole of the actual remains connected with the ancient navigation.

To renew this is represented as the most desirable course to be pursued in re-opening the communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and particularly so in a commercial point of view. The flatness of the shores of the former sea, along the northern part of the Isthmus of Suez, presents an insurmountable obstacle to the formation of a settlement suited for a mercantile depot; for which Alexandria seems to be almost the only position along the coast that could be selected. To re-open the old canal would also be especially beneficial to the internal commerce of Egypt, since a communication would thus be formed between its principal stations and Suez: but the point of junction with the Nile should rather be near Atrib or Bubaste, than at Cairo; as this latter would compel vessels to ascend the river to an inconvenient height, if they were destined to Alexandra, Rosetta, or Damietta; with each of which places the communication from the former point would be easy, either by means of canals, or by the branches of the Nile.

A distinct yet most important part of the subject has been hitherto unnoticed, as being entirely unconnected with any portion of what had been attempted at the earlier period; it is that which relates to a direct canal from Suez across the Isthmus to the Mediterranean Sea. The impossibility of forming on the flat shore of the latter a mercantile depot, has already been adverted to, as presenting an obstacle to commercial communication; and the difficulties of its navigation are also considerable, in consequence of the numerous projecting points, and banks caused by the deposits of mud brought down by the Nile. But, notwithstanding these impediments, a canal, capable of navigation at all periods of the year, in so extremely desirable, that it is gratifying to find that the physical features of the Isthmus present every facility to such an undertaking. The most direct course would be, to open a channel from the Bitter Lakes, in a northern direction, which passing along the eastern side of Lake Menzaleh, would fall into the Mediterranean near Tineh. In this line, however, sufficient levels have not been taken to enable a decided judgment to be formed; but in one lying parallel to it, at a short distance to the west, from Mougfar to the point of Lake Menzaleh, nature herself seems to have taken the first steps towards effecting the desired communication, by means of a long strip of low salt ground, forming a continuation of the Wady, and which has undoubtedly, at some distant period, afforded an outlet to the waters of the Nile. Along its sides the desert rises sufficiently to confine in almost every part the waters which might be let into it, and few banks would therefore require to be constructed: an ample supply of water being readily to be obtained from the Bitter Lakes, from which this channel is, in fact, separated only by an artificial mound. The expense of forming a canal in this line, practicable for merchant vessels, and which might even be rendered sufficiently deep to carry frigates, has been estimated at 103,000*l.*; and if to this sum be added 86,000*l.* for the level, locks, &c. between Suez and the Bitter Lakes, the whole amount of expenditure, for a distinct and independent communication, would be about 200,000*l.*

In many respects such a canal would be more valuable than one connected with the Nile. Its navigation would not be interrupted during the low state of that river, and thus advantage might be always taken of the season favourable for quitting the Red Sea, which, in the medium time of the monsoons, does not sufficiently correspond with the late swellings of the Nile. It would also be free from the deposits of mud left by the inundations; and as the reservoir from which it would be supplied would be inexhaustible, a current might be constantly kept up sufficiently strong to carry off the sand brought by the wind from the desert: its force might also be so confined by jetties at its exit into the Mediterranean, as to keep the roads constantly open and deep. Such a plan would therefore seem, on many accounts, the most desirable to be adopted: there exists, however, one grand objection in the dangers to be apprehended from the incursions of the Arab tribes who surround it. Into this question, however, and into others connected with the subject, it is impossible now to enter; but sufficient grounds have already been adduced to prove, that this great undertaking is, in many respects, more worthy of general attention than most of those which at present agitate the public mind.

Oriental Herald, April, 1825.

Dinner to Mr. Brougham at Edinburgh.

On Tuesday one of the largest public dinners ever provided in Edinburgh was given to Mr. Brougham, upon his arrival in Scotland to be invested with the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The Assembly-rooms were appropriated for the accommodation of the company, and the throng in the great room more resembled the congregation at a public meeting of intense interest in the metropolis, (except being more orderly), than the display of a dinner-party however extensive the scale. The Chair was placed under the crimson canopy erected for His Majesty, upon his visit to these rooms, on the night of the ball given by the Scotish nobility; and at the opposite side it was necessary to erect a spacious gallery for the accommodation of those who made the extra demand for tickets, after the sale of the original number intended by the Committee. The suite of rooms adjoining the large chamber was also filled to excess, and between 800 and 900 succeeded in literally packing themselves into the great room after dinner. The stewards were every-where active (and none more than Mr. Stuart of Dunearn) to provide accommodation, and they succeeded in accomplishing this difficult task. Many gentlemen had set out from London to attend this dinner, among whom was Mr. John Peter Grant; but owing to an accidental delay on their route, they did not reach Edinburgh until evening, and the Assembly-rooms were then so absolutely crowded by the guests, that human ingenuity could not contrive a footing within them for a single additional guest. The mortification thus experienced by those who had arrived too late was evident by the anxiety with which they still lingered in the avenues of the place.

At half-past six o'clock the company sat down to dinner. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given from the Chair:—

"The King," (three times three.)

"The Duke of York and the army," (three times three.)

"The Duke of Clarence and the navy," (three times three.)

"The Duke of Sussex, the guardian and supporter of those prinples that placed his family upon the throne," (three times three.)

The Chairman (Mr. Cockburn, the eminent barrister) rose and said, that they were that day assembled to testify their approbation of the public character and conduct of Mr. Brougham; and he now rose to propose to them the health of that gentleman. (Applause.) He was sure that there was no man present to whom it was necessary to address much in the shape of request, in order to fix his attention, and to explain to him why they ought to drink the health of Mr. Brougham, or why they were assembled to commemorate his public re-appearance in this place. It was now almost twenty years since that gentleman ceased to be one of the citizens of Edinburgh, and since he left them, to begin that splendid career of public life which he had so successfully pursued; but he did not then leave them without reflecting upon them the honour of feeling, and entitling them to say, that though himself of an English family, it was in Edinburgh he had received his whole education. (Applause.) It was in this town that, he had formed his earliest, and there were many who thought, his dearest friends; and there it was that he first eatablished these great, natural, and highly-cultivated acquired powers, which, to his friends who then knew and appreciated them, made it not matter of speculation, but of certainty, that he must inevitably distinguish himself as the highest in any walk of ambition to which his duty or inclination should at any time lead him. How far that perfect conviction of the earliest friends of Mr. Brougham was justified, it was unnecessary for him to repeat this day. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Enough was it for them all to know, that from that day to this their accomplished friend had gone on in the display of successive achievements of such brilliancy, that the preceding one seemed so great, that it was deemed impossible to be surpassed until the succeeding one eclipsed it with its glory (cheers) —until at last he exhibited in his pregnant history of mental progress, one of the noblest and most cheering spectacles which a free country could present in her proudest annals—the spectacle, he meant, of a young man going forth into public life, supported by his principles and talents alone, and triumphing in their independent success. (Cheers.) So advancing, too, without the advantages of a great private fortune, or hereditary issues, but merely by innate worth---by a sagacious selection of his objects, and the abilities with which he pursued and enforced them, acquiring in this pure and gratifying way an influence over his countrymen, greater, far greater, than was ever obtained on

any previous occasion (as I think, at least), merely by the single aid of the intellectual resources of a single man. (Hear, hear, hear.) To attempt to enumerate or describe the different exertions of such a man in his career, the means by which he had acquired the influence all admitted him to posseses, would be not only a difficult, but a tedious task; for the attempt would necessarily bring out all the great events of their own times, passing as it were in review before them. But there were some of the parts of brilliant career so peculiarly striking and important, as exhibiting such talents, so peculiarly forcible, and so efficiently exercised—so full of delight in the mere contemplation of their intrinsic excellence, so replete with deep and exhilarating reflection in their comprehensive effect, and various results, that they seemed, as it were, naturally to present themselves as illustrations of this great individual course. In that view alone did he feel himself warranted in alluding to them. They all recollected that when the commerce of this country was threatened with dangers of which it had had no previous experience, and when the designs of a powerful enemy, unconsciously abetted as they were by the ill-advised measures of Government at home at the time (hear, hear), who could at that crisis forget what Mr. Brougham had effected in the repeal of the Orders in Council? (Hear, hear.) It was not his fortune when he accomplished this achievement to have been a member of the British Parliament; but he brought to the bar of the House of Commons, on the celebrated discussion of the orders in council, that superiority of intelligence, that energy of eloquence, which made his subsequent entrance into the senate, not so much the sought accomplishment of his own abilities, as the fulfilment of a debt due to him—the conferring of a compliment withheld—the compliance with a general demand made by his country, for the more enlarged exercise of his efforts, in their more suitable sphere. (Applause). Since that memorable time of the orders of council, how invaluable had not been the services of Mr. Brougham in the great cause of the wretched negro—in the emancipation and repeal of the oppresive laws which afflicted that unhappy being. (Applause). At the time when Mr. Brougham first entered public life, some of the illustrious men of those times, who had long advocated the poor Africans' cause, had just fallen from their sphere. Others were worn out, and lukewarm by the mortification of disappointment; and some were also to be found who, tired of what they thought to be a hopeless stiuggle, had withdrawn from the contest. Be it remembered, too, by them, that this was a cause likely enough to enlist newborn zeal, but which wanted stronger aids, and in Mr. Brougham it got them.---zeal enough, but knowledge equal to that zeal, and judgment with both, superior to most men. (Hear, hear.) It was fortunate for the cause of humanity to have obtained such an advocate at such a crisis; but this alliance of distinguished talents and worth, to a question deserving his co-operation, was not confined to one great and just object; for he asked them confidently, what year had since passed, in Mr. Brougham's parliamentary career, in which that gentleman had not evinced his fertility of resources, his unwearied powers, his unceasing exertions, in the great cause of public honour and justice? When the last peace was proclaimed, almost all men regarded the downfall of Napoleon as a sacrifice called for on the shrine of liberty, from the idea them cherished that the nations of the earth might at last rest in peace, and improve and consolidate that moral amelioration which the havoc of war had retarded; and, above all, that the voice of freedom would be proclaimed throughout every land: but too soon came the sad reality, that there were certain powers wielding sway on the continent of Europe, who forgot the memorable example of the French revolution---that warning, as it had been called, which was specially sent by Providence for the awful and particular admonition of kings. (Loud cries of "Hear.") But sad it was to say that Sovereigns had not been taught by that tremendous visitation, and who were insensible to the solemn truth that their crowns could never be so well secured as when they stood upon the hearts of the people (Loud cheers). These kings had, and ought to have seen, how every other barrier, but that founded on public affection, had been swept away ---how every other mound which was raised between them and destruction, had melted away before the genius of that man who seemed as if sent by Heaven to be at once their instructor and their scourge. Notwithstanding the progress of human destiny, no sooner had these sovereigns found themselves safe from their great opponent, than, forgetting all they had suffered, they set themselves again in an embodied league against the liberties of the people, not alone of one nation, but of every nation, upon earth. While these dispensations of Providence were in progressive action, there were who had hoped for the restoration of England's character, as the Protectress of injured nations'; but the wisdom of Parliament decided (and he was most willing to assume, in compliment to the Legislature, that that decision was well founded) that England should not reassume that station: sure, however, was he, that notwithstanding the proclaimed sense of Parliament, there was not a single British heart which did not sympathize with the sufferings of those who were thought the victims of ungenerous hostility. (Applause.) Whatever were the feelings which these events excited, who could forget the firm and decisive conduct of their illustrious guest, who early and at once put the cause of liberty in the case of Spain upon its proper footings and at once, and in face of the world's eye, showed how despots, of whatever clime, ought to be addressed by a freeman in a British Senate. (Hear, hear.) This Mr. Brougham had done, and to go on with his claims upon their regard, he had to touch upon the name of Ireland: and he would only mention the name of a country which furnished a theme so pregnant with extensive and bitter reflections, that no statesman could glance at it without much thought and without devoting to it great exertion. On this theme, such were Mr. Brougham's great exertions, that if he had done nothing else than to give his service to that country, he would have entitled his name to the gratitude of the friends of freedom. From the first moment at which he could discuss these questions, down to this time when the sky was yet radiant with the praise of his recent exertions, Mr. Brougham's career had been one brilliant, unremitting, and unrivalled career of great intelligence and public worth. (Applause.) There was one other passage in their recent history, over which he would if possible have willingly drawn a veil; and he only mentioned the trial of the Queen, merely for the sake of calling their attention to the fact, how all the involved particulars of that strange story were exposed, and the cause of truth recommended, by the singular eloquence and ability of the searching and sagacious advocate. (Cheers.) They must recollect, whatever might be their opinion of the trial itself (on which he expressed none), how all its striking and peculiar circumstances---the rank of the accused, the adverseness of the tribunal before which he stood---the great issues which were so interwoven and inseparable from any such proceeding---how all these, great and momentous as they confessedly were to the public peace and honour, had all faded upon the sight; and how, in the contemplation of that strange drama, the eye involuntarily and inextricably rested its glance upon the ability and manliness of the single advocate. (Reiterated cheers for several minutes.) In all these transactions, which their circumstances embodied in the living history of their country, their illustrious friend, now present, had, it was true, associates; he has and had eminent individuals co-operating with him—men whose merits he was himself, on all occasions, the very first to acknowledge, and who, with one accord, pointed to him as their most valued leader. There was one other theme of his useful and splendid exertions, his merits in which, without detracting from the just pretensions of any man, were entirely his own---he alluded to the education of the people. (Cheers.) If he knew any thing at all of the thoughts of the gentleman on his right hand, this was, he more than suspected, the particular ground on which Mr. Brougham would prefer his future reputation should stand; and never, surely, did any statesman, in the revolution of time, select a basis on which to rest the pedestal of his fame, on which to dedicate the proudest record of his talents, with a sagacity more adapted to the exigency of the times, or with a more comprehensive view of the great benefits which he could thereby prepare for mankind. (Hear.) The inhabitants of this kingdom were justly called a manufacturing people. The philosophers of the last age had all laid it down as an axiom, that the union of the elements of great manufacturing industry with the highest state of popular intelligence, was a fixed impossibility, and that society could only pursue the cultivation of the mechanic arts, by degrading the people into mere machines, and withholding from them the lights of real knowledge. (Hear.) This was indeed a sad doctrine anywhere; but, in England, sally forboding, where the means of general education had been so ill assorted and supplied, and where the safeguard of public liberty was dependent upon the basis of public opinion, which to be right in itself, ought necessarily to be intelligent. (Hear.) Mr. Brougham sagaciously observing all these signs of the times---seeing that other statesmen, in selecting particular parts of the wants of the people for the sphere of their labours, in choosing particular branches of human improvement for their more immediate attention, had none of them struck at the very root of the great vital principle on which

the worth of society must ultimately hinge (he meant the general diffusion of education), seized it as his own. This Mr. Brougham had done---he it was who had the honour of refuting the old and base opinion---he it was who saw, that while some men were endeavouring to advance the liberties of the people by the promotion of certain political measures, while others were unceasingly preserving the boundaries of the public morals, or patronizing individual talents---he it was, who, viewing the structure of civil society with a penetrating eye, saw at once the source of all national good through the ways of knowledge; and by putting education within the poor man's reach, he not only gave the poor man a bulwark of strength for the maintenance of his future freedom, but at the same time gave to society an ample security for the preservation of the public peace. (Hear, hear.) He knew no more beautiful spectacle in the public history of a public man, than that he, who like their friend this day, had, among his many other claim upon their affection and regard, this in particular, above all the other men of his time---that he could stand up and challenge the public admiration, not only for the extent but the simplicity of his achievement---could exhibit to a beholding country the exercise of such faculties "used so meekly," and then look down from the lofty pinnacle upon which his patriotism and talents had placed him, and attend and consider, digest and promote, the relief of the poor; and while he glanced at the highest objects, could at the same time inculcate the imperative necessity of attendidg to the mental wants of the very humblest man in the community. (Cheers.) Thus to endeavour to raise the lowest rank in the social circle, and force as a consequence (for such it was) the higher orders to improve themselves, and thereby unite the whole community in one orderly mass of intelligence and stability. There were some persons who misrepresented the energies of such talents as he vainly endeavoured to eulogize, and who attributed to objects of mere party their best exercise. He thought that even if he circumscribed the merits of his friend to mere party action, he would not be dishonouring his fame in thus pointing him out to the gratitude of his country, because he knew no more extensive scale of practical utility, than that which being the member of an influential party in this state conferred upon an individual. (Hear, hear.) But he was more anxious to lay the grounds of Mr. Brougham's high claims upon that lasting and immutable basis which would stand investigaiion now---ay, not only now, but 1,000 years hence, and which must eternize his fame. (Cheers.) He had a the company must perceive, abstained from resting any claim of their hououred guest upon a foundation, however useful, still comparatively so low as mere political service. They had at all times examples, and their own day had familiarized them to the illustration, of the sounding pomp of the individual pretensions in public life, of those who, without this appeal to faction, were intrinsically nothing, and who, when the adventitious turmoil of the hour had ceased, only left the people to wonder how such names had ever been talked of. (Hear, hear.) But far different had been the career of Mr. Brougham. In the course of nature, a time must come, at no great distance in the expansive computation of history, (sorry was he for the sad truth) when, so far as Mr. Brougham was concerned, the voice of faction would by him be heard no more. (Hear hear.) But what deduction would they, or their successors, have then to make from the real merits which adorned his name?---his name, like what was said of all great men in past times, could bear the perspective glance---in fact, it was never so truly seen, until beheld at a certain distance. The moral edifice must be cleared of the scaffolding which was reared about its walls, and then the merits of the man stood out in all the native purity and beauty of the original. and elegant design. (Loud cheers) Mr. Brougham will, as he had already said, be one day removed from the exaggeration of impracticable merit, and the unworthy animadversion of factious blame; but in those days the negro will be free---in those days, their commercial policy will have been cleared from its paralyzing impediments---in those days the despotism of the Continent will be broken---and in those days, also, in their own happy land, the lamp of competent knowledge will be found mildly, and then naturally, burning on the stall of every mechanic, and in the cottage of every ploughman. (Bursts of applause for some minutes.) Imperishable and strong as are and ever will be these claims of Mr. Brougham upon their veneration and regard---subject as they are to regulation, not deduction (hear, hear)---even to these it peculiarly became them to add his strong claims upon the city of Edinburgh and the people of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) There were various other parts of the kingdom (for where was there the part which had not?) which had cause to express their gratitude for the particular services which their guest had performed; partaking thoroughly as they did in all these views, was he not safe in saying for the people of Edinburgh, that here, throughout every step of Mr. Brougham's high career, his progress had been watched and followed by the most ardent and anxious solicitude of early friends? Was he not safe in saying, that in the long and splendid roll of his achievements, not one record had been inscribed without conjoining for him in their unqualified admiration of the statesman, enhanced by their personal feelings for the man? (Loud cheers.) Long and long might this reprocity last; long might they and this gentleman continue united by such indissoluble ties, each day succeeding the other in giving them fresh cause for mutually identifying their principles and feelings by the recollection of ancient attachment, strengthened and confirmed by recent claims---by the memory of the past, and living impression of the present. He would now give the health of Mr. Brougham. [It is quite impossible to convey an adequate description of the powerful enthusiasm which was excited by the Chairman's speech, or of the manner in which the health was drank: the acclamations of the company were reverberated for several minutes.]

Mr. Broucham rose as soon as silence could be obtained. He said they would, he hoped, readily believe, him, when he assured them how impossible it was for him to express what were his feelings, albeit not unaccustomed to public speaking---of the infinite sense he felt of that singular kindness which he had just received from his fellow-citizens. He knew he owed it to but two things out of the many which were so eloqnently descanted upon by his kind and estimable friend, their Chairman: the one, which was the highest of all, but the other, that was the higher still, and by which he desired to be considered in after-time, was, that he was their fellow-citizen (cheers) born and bred, and educated in the bosom of this their native city. Much he owed to that very circumstance he had often attempted elsewhere to express, and sufficient for him was it now in Edinburgh to say, that he deemed that to it he owed every thing, & never, he repeated, had he been slack in England or elsewhere from acknowledging the extent of that great obligation. (Cheers.) The other claim of the two, and the highest still, for he could not take credit to himself for any other of the high merits which the kind exuberance of his friend's fancy had invested him with, was his proud and conscientious feeling that here he was again in his native city, standing up before them erect and unmoved, while (continued Mr. Brougham, in a strain of great animation and corresponding gesture) "I stretch out my arms to you and say, I have heen your fellow-citizen, I am a public man, and these hands are clean." (Immense applause.) If he could bring himself on such a day as this to those habits of mere contentious discussion, to which he was sometimes accustomed, but which it was not likely he could indulge before this company, he should have to analyze his friend's splendid speech, and object to the whole of his eulogy. (Loud cries of "no".) But there was one part of that speech which they must permit him to say, had caused him considerable pain: his friend had talked of "the trial" of the late Queen. Never had he (Mr. Brougham), either in public or in private, before heard so great a profanation of the attributes of those judicial proceedings, which by profession and habit he had been taught to revere, than to use the name of "trial" when speaking of such an event. (Hear, hear.) Nor could he rest satisfied one moment, without correcting his friend's phrase when so designating it. It was no trial, he said, and so did the world---the subject was gone by, and not introduced by him, but still the phrase, when dropped, must be corrected, for "trial" it was none. (Loud cheering.) Was that a trial where the accused had to plead before those who were interested in her destruction---where those who sat on the bench of justice, ay, and pretended to be her judges (renewed cheering), had preordained her fate? "Trial," continued Mr. Brougham, "I repeat there was, there could be none, where every channel of defamation was allowed to empty itself upon the accused borne down by the strong arm of power, overwhelmed by the alliance of the powers and the princedoms of the state, and only defended by that innocence and that law, which those powers, and those princedoms, united with the powers of darkness, had combined to destroy." (Immense applause). "Trial it was none, where every form of justice was obliged to be broken through on the very surface, before the accusers could get at the imputed grounds of their accusations. This, forsooth, a trial! call it not so for the sake of truth and law." (Hear.) While that event deformed the page of their history, let them be silent about eastern submissiveness---let them talk not of Agas, the Pachas, and the Beys --- all judges, too---at least so they call themselves; (a laugh,) while they were doomed to remember, that they had had in their own times Ministers of their own Crown, who, under the absolute authority of their own master, consented to violate their own pledge, to compromise and stifle their own avowed feelings, and to act as slaves, crouching before the footstool of power to administer to its caprice. (Hear.) Let them call that a trial which was so conducted, and then he would say the Queen had been tried at the time when he stood for fifty-six days witnessing the sacrilegious proceeding. (Cheers.) Did he now, for the first time, utter this description of its character? No; no; day after day did he repeat, in the presence of all the parties, and dared them to deny the imputation---he dared them then, but not now, lest he should be forced to see the same faces in the same place once more, professing to exercise the same functions. (Laughter and applause.) If it were in his power to repeat in their hearing now what he had said in their presence before, they might indeed call that a trial in his case, which they had called it in the other, but to whom it looked not like the chamber of justice, but rather the gloominess of the den---not indeed of judgment, for he could not liken it to such, but rather to others---(Here Mr. Brougham paused) ---but, no, he could not sustain the allusion lest, perchance, for the very saying of it, for he could not be prevented from thinking of it so, he should again have to submit to the test of power --- an alternative which his veneration for the constitution of his country, and its honour, forbade him to precipitate. (Loud cheers.) Let

them never "look upon the like again," but rather turn to more agreeable recollections. Still, however, the thought was curbed and subdued when he cast his eyes around him, and saw the blanks in the enlightened volume of their native history---when he reflected on the bitter deaths of those early and endearing friends whom he was wont to meet here---when the thought of Horner, of Millar, of Playfair, of Erskine---of that Harry Erskine so loved by all (cheers), together with so many others who had fallen from the sphere on which they had shed so bright a radiance, how subdued became the sensibility of his heart; the last name of all, the late Harry Erskine's, touched him freshest, for st belonged to the indomitable friend of the oppressor. (Hear, hear.) When he saw the blanks which these great names had left in their social circle, who, had they been this day filled up, would have graced and adorned this company, they had only this consolation---that thought some virtues had gone, there were others which still, with invigorating freshness, flourished amongst them. When he looked to Mr. D. Stuart (who was accidentally prevented from being present on this occasion) he beheld a man venerated in his old age for his philosophy and virtues--who still, in the vale of life, retained in full vigour his great intellectual superiority, which enabled him now to glory in the triumph of that building in which he saw the whole of his own handywork. (Applause.) He it was who had so immensely contributed to diffuse useful knowledge among his countrymen---to let loose upon mankind that great flood of universal knowledge, of free and enlightened opinions, with which no man upon the face of the earth more abounded than did Mr. Stuart himself. (Great applause.) He it was who had let in that resistless torrent which poured upon society—which was not seen like the progress of desolation, with its track harrowing in the waste of human institutions which it had swept away, but in that clear and bright steam, which, washing across the surface of the world, only removes without destroying the impediments that oppose its course, and in its progress branches out into a thousand tributary rivulets, which at length meet and end in flooding mankind with their refreshing draughts, ever known by their heathful influence, and ever acknowledged by their beneficent result. (Cheers.) It was in this town, as their Chairman had told them, that he had first imbibed the inestimable advantages of a Scottish education; too often it could not be told, too highly it could not be appreciated, that to that education he owed every thing (applause); he had said it uniformly---he had told it elsewhere, where, probably, the recital was not so popular; and this must he always say, that though with much experience of other systems of education---with a habit, possibly, of a near inspection of such matters in all their details---he had never yet seen elsewhere any one system so admirably and perfectly adapted for the forming and finishing a virtuous and learned course, as the system of the High School, the old High School of Edinburgh, and, indeed, of the Scottish University. (Cheers.) He did not mean to say, that even in these, great improvements might not still be made: and a great proof of merit in their institution it was, that they could accommodate themselves to a union with the lights of fresher times. He was aware that there were some who preferred a more select model for their system of education, but he had always said, that a school such as he had described, was in itself invaluable in a free state---in one which deemed that it had higher pursuits to cultivate and cherish, higher objects to, than mere learning, a nobler ambition for a rational being, than the acquisition of the prosody of the dead languages. (A laugh.) Let him not be misunderstood in this allusion, as undervaluing in its proper place a branch of study to which he had been himself much devoted. The school, then, that he valued was that in which the system made a learned man, and a good citizen of a free community; such was the old High School of Edinburgh, and invaluable of all was it because of this, that the man of the lowest rank could send his child there. (Loud cheers.) The best friend he had in the world, their excellent Vice-President, well did he (Mr. Brougham) remember, and never could he forgot, he had known him from his earliest childhood, was a school-fellow with him, and in the same class of the High School. Allow him to relate an anecdote. (Hear, hear.) In that class were there youth of great inheritance—the heirs of illustrious houses, the eventual possessors of great fortunes,—one of them a noble marquis and statesman now in the house of Peers; and in the same classes were also not only the sons of the smallest shopkeepers in the town, but of the very lowest (of course he meant the term only as to local application) of the small shokeepers in the lowest part,—say of the Cowgate. These boys were beyond all question of the commonest sort of these shopkeepers (again confining the word to describe a class, not individuals.) Yes and there were besides one or two of them, well did he remember, who were the sons of menial servants. "Nevertheless," said Mr. Brougham, "we all sat side by side, on the same bench, taking and yielding from and to each other our several places, without the least suspicion on the part of my noble friend, that he was superior, or in the minds of those boys that they were, ought to be looked upon at that school, as the inferiors of their class-fellows." (Reiterated applause.) This, it was, which gave him so great a preference for the old High School, compared with what were called patrician seminaries. (Hear, hear.) The college of Edinburgh had likewise long enjoyed the singular benefit of possessing learned professors, men of great original genius and unbounded acquirements in the paths of science; far, far superior in the whole system of their institution to those southern foundations which were built upon a monastic basis. Be it always remembered, that one great advantage of the Scottish education was, that though the boys passed their days at school in the acquirement of useful knowledge, their nigths was spent (besides their meal-times) under the roofs of their parents, where they had the example, and were enjoined the practice, of morality and virtue. (Cheers.) In this system they had, in the first place, cheapness, which brought it to all men's door; and then they had the uniformly practical direction of this education; indeed, it was now felt more south, for happy was he to say, that there was at this very moment the preliminary arrangements in progress in London for the establishment of a school on the model of the old High School of Edinburgh, to diffuse among similar classes the blessings of scicutifie education among the almost countless mass of the metropolitan population. (Loud applause.) He begged they would suffer him, before he sat down, to assure them that he regarded the present meeting, as he was sure they did, as by no means a festival for the mere pastime of individuals, but as the celebration and public acknowledgment of a great principle (hear, hear) ---as an occasion in which good men met together to commemorate just principle in the face of their country---to show their fellow-citizens the sentiments by which they were ready to abide---to follow the example of all antiquity, both in religion and politics, of promulgating at a festival the principles of their bond of union---to show, that, not as the mere vulgar imagine, they assembled to feast in revels, but to commemorate rationally, and soundly, and morally, he repeated, great principles, which on to-morrow they would evince by their common bond of action, (of which this day's dinner was only the symbol), their spirit and determination to suffer here, as many had before them, all the privations which sometimes marked the vicissitudes of a good cause, ay, and on the morrow after that morrow to let tyrants (if tyrants there were) see that they would seal by their blood, as other patriots in olden times had done, their attachment to, and the steadfastness of, their principles. (Deafening applause.) Those among them who were but young in life, whose happy lot it was to follow the free tide of good principles, who had not lived in the dark night, when power could frown down opinion, and when, as his friend Mt. Gibson Craig well knew, when the frown, failed there were other means in reserve against the freeman---hear, hear)---when there were not wanting those who had more effectual measures for crushing the freedom of speech; but these times, thank God, were gone, and men would walk erect among their fellow men. (Applause.) Even without going back for years, they had recently---by recently he meant within two or three years, (a tract of time which the very youngest had trod)---seen ---and where? why in Parliament itself; and by whom?---a minister of the Crown rise, actually rise in his place, and pronounce the doctrines of free trade: those very doctrines which he (Mr. Brougham) and others had, but as many short years before, for the more mention of, been called Jacobin, theorist, visionary speculatist, and God wot else; but lived at last they had, to see these very abused principles not only proclaimed, but acted upon in the same place (that is, in the Parliament) and cheored, praised, and supported, by the very same majorities who cried "Jacobin," and cheered the jokes of a minister on their being merely named but a year or two before. (Loud laughter and applause.) Let them not however, quit these ministers because they wanted a surreptitious credit for adopting measures not their own, (Hear, hear.) As their conversion was recent, indulge them with the blind exercise of the zeal of all new converts, who mistook the merit of their regeneration. (Laughter.) Let them hail even these Ministers, with the old principles of their opponents new dressed upon for present use? Don't in derisions at the folly of the claim of merit, drive them back upon the old cant of expedients but rather encourage them to extend their new vision to their foreign, as they had to their domestic policy. (Hear, hear.) How many long years had they not seen when to be an Englishman on the Continent was a painful, if not degrading

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

[illegible] Wrong Animal.—A writer [illegible]ar gives the following exam[illegible]mphasis:—A Clergyman, on [illegible] verse of the 18th chapter of [illegible]nerally placed the emphasis on [illegible]ed by italics.—"And he spake [illegible]g, saddle *me* the *ass*. And they

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[illegible]getation of Wheat.—It is a [illegible]umstance, that, since the great [illegible]687, no wheat will grow on [illegible]ru. In some places, indeed, a [illegible] but it is very unproductive. [illegible]ntrary, yields a great returns [illegible]rthquake, one grain of wheat [illegible]ains.

[illegible]in.—It is worthy of notice, that [illegible]ch is found in the graves of the [illegible]ho lived before the arrival of [illegible] that country, is still so fresh, that, [illegible]ed, it grows well, and yield.

[illegible].—A lady being asked what was [illegible]ce between a coquette and a [illegible]llanty, replied, "The same that [illegible]een a sharper and a thief."

[illegible]o had been dumb 27 years was res[illegible]ch at Forest Bow. near Brighton, [illegible]n kick of a horse!

[*The Australian*

[illegible]Advertisement.—An Irish Doctor ad[illegible]t the deaf may hear of him at a house [illegible]reet, where his blind patients may see [illegible]ten till three.

[*The Australian*

French Newspapers.

[illegible]llowing is a list of the daily papers publishe[illegible] their principles, and the persons by whom [illegible] supposed to be influenced:—

	Principles.	*Influenced.*	*Published.*
Drapeau Blanc	Official Ultra Royalist	Government Duch of Angouleme montmorency	morning ditto
Quotidienne	ditto	De Pyronnet	ditto
Gazette de France	Royalist Semi-official	De Pyronnet	ditto
Etoile	Royalist	Clermont Tonner	Evening
Journal des Debates	moderately	De Villele	morning
Journal de Paris	Liberal	De Cazes	ditto
Journal du Commerce	ditto	Constant	ditto
Courier Francois	Ultra Liberal	Biogor Ternaux	ditto
Constitutionel	ditto	Ditto ditto and Lafitte	ditto
Pilote	ditto	ditto ditto	Evening

The Blunder.

He whose words and actions, though they be well intended, are never well timed, is a most troublesome companion. The Blunderer, having some affair on which he wishes to confer with his friend, calls at the very hour when he is most busily engaged. He comes to sup with his mistress, while she is ill of a fever. He solicits one who has just forfeited bail, to be surety for him; or appears to give his evidence at the moment when a cause is adjudged. He will rail at womankind at a wedding dinner. He asks persons to join him on the parade, whom he meets as he is returning from a long journey. He will offer to find you a better purchaser for an article which you assure him is already sold. He stands up in a company to explain some business from the very beginning, which every one perfectly understands already. He is forward to meddle in some affair which those most nearly concerned heartily wish he would let alone, and which is yet of such a nature that they ashamed to forbid his interference. He will come and demand interest from his debtors, at the moment when they are engaged in a sacrifice and feast. If he happens to be present at a neighbour's house while a slave is beaten, he recounts an instance which occurred in his own family, of a servant, who being thus corrected, went and hanged himself. Should he be chosen to arbitrate between parties who wish to be reconciled, he will, by his bungling interference, set them at variance again. He calls upon a partner to dance, who has not yet supped.

How the Deaf may hear.—About 1753, merchant at Cleves, named Ferrison, who had become almost totally deaf, sitting one day near a harpsichord, while some one was playing, and having a tobaccopipe in his mouth, the bowl of which rested accidentally against the body of the instrument, he was agreebly and unexpectedly surprised to hear all the notes in the most distinct manner. By a little reflection and practice, he again obtained the use of that valuable sense, which as Bonnel says," connects us with the moral world;' for he soon learned by means of a piece of hard wood, one end of which he placed against his teeth, whilst another person placed the other end on his teeth, to keep up a conversation, and to be able to understand the least whisper. His son afterwards made this beneficial discovery the subject of an inaugural dissertation, published at Halle in 1754. Perolle has given some excellent observations on the capability of hard dodies to conduct sound, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin, for 1790 and 1791. The effect is the same if the person who speaks rest the stick which he holds in his teeth against some vessel, into which the other speaks.

On the Names of Days of the Week, &c.

The Romans, under Julius Cæsar (who was assassinated at Rome, before Christ 43 years) invaded Britain, and converted this island into a Roman colony, imposing an annual tribute on the inhabitants. The subjugation continued for several centuries, until the Romans were compelled to withdraw their forces from Britain for their own protection. The Britons being much harrassed by the Picts and Scots, invited over the Saxons to assist them in repelling those rude invaders; but the Britons soon found that these allies became enemies, possessed themselves of their country, and in the year 828 united the heptarchy (or goverment of seven Saxon kings, under whom England was divided) into one kingdom under Egbert, who first assumed the title of King of England. The Danes afterwards invaded England, and although they were successfully opposed by Alfred, and Edward the Elder, the Danish princes, Canute, Harold, and Hardicanute, successively, enjoyed the English throne. In 1041 the Saxons again got possession of power, and Edward the Confessor and Harold the Second ruled as kings, until William the Norman (styled the Conqueror) defeated Harold at Hastings, and William was crowned King of England in 1066. This sketch of British history is sufficient to account for the English language being a compound of Latin, Saxon, Danish, Norman (French), and Celtic. Each of these people introduced their language, literature, and customs; and thus we derive from them the names given to the days of the week, and to the months of the year.

SUNDAY.

The first day of the week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon ancestors for worshipping the idol of the Sun. Sunnandæg, Saxon; Sontay, Danish; Sonday, Teutonic; Sonnday, German; Sondagh, Dutch; Dies Dominica vel Dominicus, Latin; Dimanche, French.

MONDAY.

The second day of the week, was, in like manner, formerly devoted to the worship of the Moon.—Monandæg, Saxon; Montay, German; Maendagh, Belgic; Lundi, French; Dies lunæ, vel feria secunda, Latin.

TUESDAY.

The third day of the week, was dedicated by the Saxons to the worship of Tuisco, the most ancient and peculiar idol of the Teutonics, supposed by some to be the same as Mars (the god of war) of the Romans.—Tuesdæg, Saxon; Mardi, French; Dienstay, German; Dies Martis, vel feria tertia, Latin.

WEDNESDAY,

The fourth day of the week, was heretofore set apart for the worship of the idol Woden (the Mars of the Germans.) Wodnesdæg, Saxon; Wonsda, Danish; Weensdagh, Belgic; Mitwoch, German; Mercredi, or Mécardi, French; Dies Mercurii, vel feria quarta, Latin.

THURSDAY,

The fifth day of the week, on which the idol Thor was worshipped.—Thoresdæg, Saxon; Donnerstay, Teutonic and German; Thorlday, Danish; Jeudi, French; Dies Jovis, vel feria quita, Latin.

FRIDAY,

The sixth day of the week, anciently devoted to Friga, the Venus of the Saxons, so called from *frigan* (Gothic) to love.—Frigedæg, Saxon; Freytay, Teutonic and Germana Vendredi, French; Dies Veneris, vel feria sexta, Latin.

SATURDAY,

Seventh day of the week, was appropriated by the ancient Saxons to the worship of Seater, the Saturn of the Romans.---Seaterdæg, Saxon; Samedi, French; Sonnabend, or Samstay, German; Dies Saturni, vel feria septima, Latin; Sabado, Spanish and Portuguese; Sabato, Italian.

SABBATH,

The seventh day of the week, was observed as a day of rest, in commemoration of god's resting after the sixth day of the creation. It is still kept by the Jews on Saturday: the meaning of the Hebrew word for Sabbath is *rest*. As Jesus Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week, Christians have since set apart that day (Sunday) instead of Saturday, for religious worship; and it is, therefore, by many

called "The Lord's Day."---Sabbathum, Latin; Sabbat, French; Sabbath, German.

JANUARY,

The first month in the year, so called from Janus, the most ancient of the kings of Italy who was deified after his death.—Januarius) quaia Jano sacratus) Latin; Januarius, Januar, or Jenner, German; Janvier, French.

FEBRUARY,

The second month of the year, so called from Februis (Latin) *i. e.* the expiatory sacrifices offered up by the Romans for the purifying of the people in this month.---Februaris (dict. quod tum in extremomense annipopulus februaretur, *i. e.* lustraretur et purgaretur) Latin, Februarius Februar, or Hornung, German; Ferrier, French.

MARCH,

The third month of the year, dedicated by the Roman to Mars.—Martius, Latin; Mars, French; Martuis or Marz, German. The Romans used to compute the year beginning with March as the first month.

APRIL,

The fourth month of the year, deriving its name from Aprilis, (Latin) q. Apertilis, ab aperiendo,—opening; because in this month vegetation opens and buds; April, French and German.

MAY,

The fifth month of the year, called by Romulus, Maius, from Majores (Latin) out of respect to the senators or elders of the city of Rome; Mai, French; May, German.

JUNE,

The sixth month of the year, derived from Junius (Latin) á junioribus, *i. e.* the younger sort of people; Juin, French; Junius, Juny, or Brachmonath, German.

JULY,

The seventh month of the year, called by the Romans Julius, in honour of Julius Cæsar, whereas, before, it was called *Quintilis* the fifth month of the Roman year. Juillet, French; Julius, July, or Heumonath, German.

AUGUST,

The eighth month of the year, called Augustus by the Romans, in honour of Augustus Cæsar; it having been previously called *Sextilis*, the sixth month.---Août, French; August, German.

SEPTEMBER,

The ninth month of the year. The Romans beginning the year with March, called this month September, (seventh month) from *septem*, seven.---Septembre, French; September, or Herbstmonath, German.

OCTORER,

The tenth of the year---October (Latin) from *octo*, eight; Octobre, French; October, or Winmonath (wine month) German.

NOVEMBER,

The eleventh month of the year.---November (Latin) from *novem*, nine; Novembre, French November, or Wintermonath, German.

DECEMBER,

The twelfth month of the year.---December (Latin) from *decem*, ten, beginning with March; Decembre, French; December, or Christmonath, German.

A CURIOUS SPECIMEN OF WRITING IN THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST. EXTRACTS FROM SELDEN'S TABLE TALK.

Changing Sides.

1. 'Tis the trial of a man to see if he will change his side; and if he be so weak as to change once, he will change again. Your country fellows have a way to try if a man be weak in the hams, by coming behind him, and giving him a blow unawares; if he bend once, he will bend again.

2. The lords that fall from the king, after they have got estates by base flattery at court, and now pretend conscience, do as a vintner, that when he first sets up, you may go to his house, and do what you will there; but when he grows rich, he turns conscientious, and will sell no wine upon the sabbath day.

3. Colonel Goring serving first the one side, and then the other, did like a good miller, that knows how to grind which way soever the wind sits.

4. After Luther had made a combustion in Germany about religion, he was sent to by the pope to be taken off, and offered any preferment in the church that he would make choice of; Luther answered, if he had offered half so much at first, he would have accepted it; but now he had gone so far, he could not come back. In truth, he had made himself a greater thing than they could make him; the German princes courted him: he was become the author of a sect ever after to be called Lutherans. So have our preachers done that are against the bishops; they have made themselves greater with the people, than they can be made the other way, and therefore there is the less charity probably in bringing them off. Charity to *strangers* is enjoined in the text. By *strangers* is there understood, those that are not of our own kind; strangers to our blood, not those you cannot tell whence they come; that is, be charitable to your neighbours whom you know to be honest people.

Christians.

In the high church of Jerusalem, the Christians were but another sect of Jews that did believe the Messias was come. *To be called*, was nothing else, but *to become a christian*, to have the name of a christian it being their own language; for amongst the Jews, when they made a doctor of law, 'twas said, he was *called*.

2. The Turks tell their people of a heaven, where there is sensible pleasure, but of a hell where they shall suffer they do not know what. The Christians quite invert this order, they tell us of a hell where we shall feel sensible pain, but of a heaven where we shall enjoy we cannot tell what.

House of Commons.

1. There be but two erroneous opinions in the House of Commons: that the lords sit only for themselves; when the truth is, they sit as well for the commonwealth. The knights and burgesses sit for themselves and others, some for more, some for fewer. And what is the reason? Because the room will not hold all: the lords being few, they all come; and imagine the room able to hold all the commons of England; then the lords and burgesses would sit no otherwise than the lords do. The second error is, that the House of Commons are to begin to give subsidies; yet if the lords dissent, they can give no money.

2. The House of Commons is called the Lower House in twenty acts but what are twenty act amongst friends?

3. The form of a charge *cuse in the name of all the comm* How then can any man be when every man is made the a

---

Damnation.

1. If a physician sees you that is not good for your body from it, he cries it is poison. sees you do any thing that is soul, to keep you from it, he damned.

2. To preach long, loud, is the way to be cried up. W who damns us and we run after save us. If a man had a sore should go to an honest judicious he should only bid him keep i anoint with such an oil, (an oil that would do the cure, haply h much regard him, because he k dicine beforehand an ordinary m if he should go to a surgeon tha him, your leg will gangrene withi and it must be cut off, and you less you do something that I cou what listening there would be Oh! for the Lord's sake, tell me —I will give you any conte pains.

Equity.

1. Equity in law is the same th is in religion, what every one please it. Sometimes they go according ence, sometimes according to law, s according to the rule of court.

2. Equity is a roguish thing. Fo have a measure, we know what to equity is according to the conscien that is chancellor, and as that is narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all o they should make the standard for th sure, a chancellor's foot. What an un measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot: 'Tis the same thing in the chancellor's conscience.

3. That saying, *Do as you would be done to*, is often misunderstood; for it is not thus meant, that I, a private man, should do to you, a privateman, as I would have you to me, but do as we have agreed to do one to another by public agreement. If the prisoner should ask the judge, whether he would be content to be hanged, were he in his case, he would answer, no. Then, says the prisoner, do as you would be done to. Neither of them must do as private men, but the judge must do by him, as they have publicly agreed; that is, both judge and prisoner have consented to a law, that if either of them steal, they shall be hanged.

Evil Speaking.

1. He that speaks ill of another, commonly before he is aware, makes himself such a one as he speaks against: for if he had civility or breeding, he would forbear such kind of language.

2. A gallant man is above ill words: An example we have in the old lord of Salisbury, who was a great wise man. Stone had call-

rd about court, fool; the lord
and has Stone whipped; Stone
ight have called my lord of Salis-
often enough, before he would have
pped."
k not ill of a great enemy, but
e him good words, that he may use
etter, if you chance to fall into his
he Spaniard did this when he was
confessor told him, to work him
ance, how the devil tormented the
hat went to hell: the Spaniard
called the devil my lord; I hope
he devil is not so cruel: his con-
proved him. Excuse me, said the
calling him so I know not into what
may fall; and if I happen into his, I
will use me the better, for giving him
rds.

Friars.

e friars say they possess nothing;
hen are the lands they hold? Not
perior's, he hath vowed poverty as well
y. Whose then? To answer this, it
ecreed, they should say they were the
And why must the friars be more
t than the pope himself?
f there had been no friars, Christendom
have continued quiet, and things remain-
a stay.
If there had been no lecturers, who suc-
the friars in their way, the Church of
and might have stood and flourished at
ay.

Humility.

. Humility is a virtue all preach, none
ctice and yet every body is content to hear.
he master thinks it good doctrine for his ser-
ant, the laity for the clergy, and the clergy
or the laity.
. There is *humilitas quædam in vitio*. If a
does not take notice of that excellency
perfection that is in himself, how can he be
ankful to God, who is the author of all ex-
ellency and perfection? Nay, if a man hath
too mean an opinion of himself, it will render
him unserviceable both to God and man.
3. Pri may be allowed to this or that
degree, else a man cannot keep up his dig-
nity. In gluttons there must be eating, in
drunkenness there must be drinking; it is not
the eating, nor it is not the drinking, that is to
be blamed, but the excess. So in pride.

Public Interest.

All might go well in the commonwealth, if every one in the parliament would lay down his own interest, and aim at the general good. If a man was sick, and the whole college of physicians should come to him, and administer to him severally, haply so long as they observed the rules of art, he might recover; but if one of them had a great deal of scammony by him, he must put off that, therefore he prescribes scammony; another had a great deal of rhubarb, and must put off that, and therefore he prescribes rhubard, &c. they would certainly kill the man. We destroy the commonwealth, while we preserve our own private interests, and neglect the public.

King.

1. A king is a thing men have made for their own sakes, for quietness sake. Just as in a family one man is appointed to buy the meat; if every man should buy, or if there were many buyers, they would never agree; one would buy what the other liked not, or what the other had bought before, so there would be a confusion. But that charge being committed to one, he, according to his discretion, pleases all. If they have not what they would have one day, they shall have it the next, or something as good.

2. The word king directs our eyes. Suppose it had been consul or dictator. To think all kings alike, is the same folly, as if a consul of Aleppo or Smyrna, should claim to himself the same power that a consul of Rome. What, am not I consul? Or a duke of England should think himself like the duke of Florence. Nor can it be imagined that the word *βασιλεὺς* did signify the same in Greek, as the Hebrew word **** did with the Jews. Besides, let the divines in their pulpits say what they will, they in their practice deny, that all is the king's. They sue him, and so does all the nation whereof they are a part. What matter is it, then, what they preach or teach in the schools?

3. Kings are all individual, this or that king; there is no species of kings.

4. A king that claims privileges in his own country, because they have them in another, is just as a cook, that claims fees in one lord's house, because they are allowed in another. If the master of the house will yield them, well and good.

5. The text, *Render unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's*, makes as much against kings as for them; for it says plainly, that some things are not Cæsar's. But divines make choice of it, first in flattery, and then because of the other part adjoined to it, *render unto God the things that are God's*, where they bring in the church.

6. A king outed of his country, that takes as much upon him as he did at home in his own court, is as if a man on high, and I being upon ground, used to lift up my voice to him, that he might hear me, at length should come down, and then expects I should speak as loud to him as I did before.

Selden was a man of very extensive learning, he is styled, even by the learned Grotius, "the honour of the English nation;" a compliment, which from the literary celebrity of the bestower, he is said to have prized above all other marks of consideration.

A LETTER FROM LADY WORTLY MONTAGUE, AGAINST A MAXIM OF MONS. DE LA ROCHEFAUCAULT'S, "THAT MARRIAGES ARE CONVENIENT BUT NEVER DELIGHTFUL."

It appears very bold in me to attempt to destroy a maxim established by so celebrated a genius as Mons. de la Rochefaucault, and implicitly received by a nation which calls itself the only perfectly polite in the world, and which has, for so long a time, given laws of gallantry to all Europe.

But full of the ardour which the truth inspires I dare to advance the contrary, and to assert, boldly, that it is married love only which can be delightful to a good mind.

Nature sets before us pleasures suited to our species; we have but to follow the instinct infused by taste, and elevated by a lively and agreeable imagination, to find the only felicity mortals are capable of. Ambition, avarice, vanity, can give, in their most perfect enjoyments, but very moderate pleasures, not capable to affect a noble soul. We must regard the gifts of fortune but as so many steps to attain happiness: but we shall never find it, in obtaining her trifling favours, which are no more than the troubles of life, if they are not looked upon as necessary to obtain, or to preserve, a felicity more desirable.

That happiness is to be found only in friendship, founded upon perfect esteem, fixed upon long acquaintance, confirmed by inclination, and enlivened by the tenderness of love; which the ancients have very well described by the figure of a beautiful child: he is pleased with childish games, he is tender and delicate, incapable to hurt, charmed with trifles, all his designs terminate in pleasures; but those pleasures are sweet and innocent. They have represented under a very different figure a passion too gross to be named, but of which the multitude are only capable, I mean that of a satyr, which is more bestial than human; and they have expressed in that equivocal animal, the vice and brutality of the sensual appetite, which is, notwithstanding, the only foundation of all the fine system of polite gallantry.

A passion, that wishes only to content itself with the loss of what it thinks the most amiable in the world; a passion founded on injustice, supported by deceit, and followed by crimes remorse shame, and contempt;—can it be delightful to a virtuous heart? Yet this is the amiable equipage of all unlawful engagements; we find ourselves obliged to eradicate from the soul all the sentiments of honour inseparable from a noble education, and to live in an eternal pursuit of that which we condemn; obliged to have our pleasures impoisoned by remorse, and to be reduced to the unhappy state of renouncing virtue, yet not able to content ourselves with vice.

We cannot taste the sweets of perfect love but in a well-suited marriage. Nothing so much distinguishes a little mind as to stop at words. What signifies that custom (for which we see very good reasons) of making the name of husband and wife ridiculous A husband signifies, in the general interpretation, a jealous mortal, a quarrelsome tyrant, or a good sort of fool, on whom we may impose any thing; a wife is a domestic dæmon, given to this poor man to deceive and torment him. The conduct of the generality of people sufficiently justifies these two characters. But I say again, What signify words? A well regulated marriage is not like those of ambition and interest: it is two lovers who live together. Let a priest pronounce certain words, let an attorney sign certain papers; I look upon these preparations as a lover does on a ladder of cords, that he fixes to the window of his mistress.

It is impossible that a perfect and well-founded love should be happy but in the peaceable possession of the object beloved, and that peace does not take from the sweetness and vivacity of a passion such as I have imagined. If I would amuse myself in writing romances, I should not place the seat of true happiness in Arcadia, or on the borders of Hymen. I am not such a prude as to limit the most delicate tenderness to wishes; I should begin the romance by the marriage of two persons united by their mind, taste, and inclination; can any thing be more happy than to unite their interest and their life? The lover has the pleasure of giving the last mark of his esteem and confidence to his mistress; she, in return, gives him the care of her repose and liberty. Can they give each other more dear or more tender pledges? And is it not natural to wish to give to each other incontestible proofs of that tenderness with which the soul is penetrated?

I know there are some people of false delicacy, who maintain that the pleasures of love are only due to difficulties and dangers. They say, very wittily, the rose would not be the rose without thorns, and a thousand other trifles of that nature, which make so little impression on my mind, that I am persuaded, was I a lover, the fear of hurting her I loved would make me unhappy, if the possession was accompanied with dangers to her. The life of married lovers is very different, they

pass it in a chain of mutual obligations and marks of benevolence, and have the pleasure of forming the entire happiness of the object beloved in which point I place perfect enjoyment.

The most trifling cares of economy become noble and delicate, when they are heightened by sentiments of tenderness. To furnish a room is no longer furnishing a room, it is ornamenting the place where I expect my lover; to order a supper is not simply giving orders to a cook, it is amusing myself in regaling him I love. These necessary occupations, regarded in this light by a lover, are pleasures infinitely more sensible and lively than cards and public places, which makes the happiness of the multitude incapable of true pleasure.—A passion happy and contented, softens every movement of the soul, and gilds each object that we look on.

To a happy lover (I mean one married to his mistress) if he has any employment, the fatigues of the camp, the embarrassments of court, every thing becomes agreeable, when he can say to himself, it is to serve her I love. If fortune is favourable, (for that does not depend on merit) and gives success to his undertakings, all the advantages he receives are offerings due to her charms, and he finds in the success of his ambition, pleasure much more lively and worthy a noble mind, than that of raising his fortune, or of being applauded by the public. He enjoys his glory, his rank, his riches, but as they regard her he loves; and it is her lover she hears praised, when he gains the approbation of the parliament, the praises of the army, or the favour of his prince. In misfortune, it is his consolation to retire to a person who feels his sorrow, and to say to himself in her arms, "My happiness does not depend on the caprice of fortune; here is my assured asylum against all grief; your esteem makes me insensible to the injustice of a court, or the ingratitude of a master. I feel a sort of pleasure in the loss of my estate, as that misfortune gives me new proofs of your virtue and tenderness. How little desirable is grandeur to persons already happy? We have no need of flatterers or equipages; I reign in your heart, and I possess in your person all the delights of nature." In short, there is no situation of which the melancholy may not be softened by the company of the person we love. Even an illness is not without its pleasures, when we are attended by one we love. I should never have done, was I to give you a detail of all the charms of an union in which we find, at once all that flatters the senses in the most delicate and most extended pleasure; but I connot conclude without mentioning the satisfaction of seeing each day increase the amiable pledges of our tender friendship, and the occupation of improving them according to their different sexes. We abandon ourselves to the tender instinct of nature refined by love. We admire in the daughter the beauty of the mother, and respect in the son the appearances of understanding and natural probity which we esteem in the father. It is a pleasure of which God himself (according to Moses) was sensible, when seeing what he had done, he found it good.

A propos of Moses, the first plan of happiness infinitely surpassed all others; and I cannot form to myself an idea of paradise more delightful than that state in which our first parents were placed; that did not last because they did not know the world; which is the true reason that there are so few love-matches happy. Eve may be considered as a foolish child, and Adam a man very little enlightened. When people of that sort meet, they may, perhaps, be amorous at first, but that cannot last. They form to themselves, in the violence of their passions, ideas above nature; a man thinks his mistress an angel because she is handsome; a woman is inchanted with the merit of her lover, because he adores her. The first change of her complexion takes from his adoration, and the husband ceasing to adore her, becomes hateful to her, who had no other foundation for her love; by degrees they are disgusted with one another, and, after the example of our first parents, they throw on each other the crime of their mutual weakness; afterwards coldness and contempt follow a great pace, and they believe they must hate each other because they are married; their smallest faults are magnified in each others sight, and they are blinded to their mutual perfections. A commerce established upon passion can have no other attendants. A man, when he marries his mistress, ought to forget that she then appears adorable to him; to consider that she is but a simple mortal, subject to diseases, caprice, and ill-humour. He must prepare his constancy to support the loss of her beauty, and collect a fund of complacency, which is necessary for the continual conversation of the person who is most agreeable, and the least unequal. The woman, on her side, must not expect a continuance of flatteries and obedience. She must dispose herself to obey agreeably, a science very difficult, and, of consequence of great merit to a man capable of feeling. She must strive to heighten the charms of a mistress by the good sense and solidity of a friend. When two persons, prepossessed with sentiments so reasonable, are united by eternal ties, all nature smiles upon them, and the common objects become charming.

It appears to me a life infinitely more delightful, more elegant and more pleasurable, than the best conducted and most happy gallantry. A woman capable of reflection cannot but look upon her lover as her seducer, who would take advantage of her weakness to give himself a momentary pleasure, at the expense of her repose, of her glory, and of her life. A highwayman who claps a pistol to the breast, to take away your purse, appears to me more honest and less guilty: and I have so good an opinion of myself as to think, was I a man, I should be as capable to lay the plan of an assassination as that of debauching an honest woman, respectable in the world, and happy in her marriage. Should I be capable of empoisoning a heart by inspiring it with an unhappy passion, to which she must sacrifice her honour, tranquillity, and virtue! Shall I render a person despicable because she appears amiable to me! Shall I reward her tenderness by rendering her house no longer agreeable, her children indifferent, and her husband hateful! I believe these reflections would appear of the same force, if my sex did render such proceedings excusable; and I hope I should have sense enough not to think vice less vicious because it was in fashion.

I esteem much the morals of the Turks, an ignorant people, but very polite in my opinion. A gallant convicted of having debauched a married woman, is looked upon by them with the same horror as an abandoned woman by us, he is sure never to make his fortune; and every one would be ashamed to give a considerable employment to a man suspected of being guilty of so enormous a crime.—What would they say in that moral nation, were they to see one of our anti-knight-errants, who are always in pursuit of adventures to put innocent young women in distress, and to ruin the honour of women of fashion; who regard beauty, youth, rank, and virtue, but as so many spurs to incite their desire to ruin, and who place all their glory in appearing artful seducers, forgetting that, with all their care, they can never attain but to the second rank, the divils having been long since in possession of the first!

I own that our barbarous manners are so well calculated for the establishment of vice and misery (which is inseparable from it) that they must have hearts and heads infinitely above the common, to enjoy the felicity of a marriage such as I have described. Nature is so weak, and so given to change, that it is difficult to support the best-founded constancy, amidst those many dissipations that our ridiculous customs have rendered inevitable. A husband who loves his wife, is in pain to see her take the liberties which fashion allows; it appears hard to refuse them to her, and he finds himself obliged to conform himself to the polite manner
to see, every day, her hands a prey
who will take them; to hear her di
whole word, the charms of her wi
her neck in full day; to dress for balls
to attract admirers, and to listen to t
tery of a thousand and a thousand
any man support his esteem for a c
public, or, at least, does not she los
her merit?

I return to the Oriental maxims,
most beautiful women content thems
limiting the power of their charms to
has a right to enjoy them; they have
honour to wish to make other men
and are too sincere not to own they th
selves capable of exciting passion.

I remember a conversation I had wi
of great quality at Constantinople,
amiable woman I ever knew in my lif
whom I had afterwards the most tende
ship; she owned, ingenuously to me, tha
content with her husband. What libert
Christian women are! (she said;) it is p
you to receive visits from as many me
please; and your laws permit you, witho
ation, the use of wine. I assured her
very much misinformed; that it was
received visits, but those visits were full
and respect, and that it was a crime to he
of love, or to love any other than our hus
Your husbands are very good (said she, lau
to content themselves with so limited a fi
Your eyes, your hands, your conversatio
for the public, and what do you pretend
serve for them? Pardon me, my beautiful su
(added she, embracing me,) I have all po
inclination to believe what you say, but
would impose upon me impossibilities. I k
the amorous complexion of you infidels, I
you are shamed of them, and I will never
tion them to you more.*

I found so much good sense and truth in
she said, that I could scarcely contradict h
and I owned at first, that she had reasons
prefer the morals of the mussulmen to our rid
culous customs, which are surprisingly opposit
to the severe maxims of Christianity. And, not
withstanding our foolish manners, I am of opi
nion, that a woman, determined to find her ha
piness in the love of her husband, must give
the extravagant desire of being admired by
public; and that a husband who loves his wi
must deprive himself of the reputation of being
gallant at court. You see that I suppose two
persons very extraordinary; it is not, then, very
surprising such an union should be rare in a
country, where it is necessary, in order to be
happy, to despise the established maxims.

I am &c.

AN UNFORTUNATE ATTACHMENT.

How soft those eyes of heav'nly blue,
How bright those locks of flaxon hair.
I gaze with rapture, but each view
Serves to increase my heart's despair!
Oft have I watched those beaming smiles,
And heaving of that bosom fair,
Till caught in *Loves* decitful wiles
I'm left to anguish, and despair!
Oh! Love, thou tyrant of the heart,
That rulest with despotic sway,
I feel thy fierce, and fiery dart
Like flowers the suns meridian ray
When seated at her harp she plays
And warbles forth her strains divine,
Those lively, quick, enchanting lays,
Proclaim a bliss. alas! not mine.
Now distant from my native shore,
My thoughts remain with thee,
And should I fall midst battles roar.
Oh! deign to cast a thought on me.

FAON.

* This conversation is mentioned in the letters lately published, as written by Lady M—y W—y M——e.

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(*Continued from the Page* 429.)

condition? He meant during that dark and murky night of power, when the machinations of the family of the tyrant of Europe were at work, and when they could reckon upon the Minister of England as silently suffering, nay, permitting, their deadly march against the liberties of mankind. (Hear, hear.). England then had her fair name degraded by being considered as the abettor of every tyrant's plan for the subjugation of his subjects. Then was the times when no despot could open his glaring eye, flashing with vengeance for his prey, without catching the glistening eye of the supp[illegible] British minister. Then was the time when no tyrant could hold out his hand after sha[illegible]g in it the chains which he had forged to bind and excoriate his people, without its meeting the cordial grasp of friendship of the British minister. Then was the time when the oppressor staked abroad, with the countenance of the rulers of that land which was called the champion and protectress of the free---then did horrid tyranny, more grim in its blasted action, than even in the vices of its original debasement, disfigure the fair face of Europe, while linked and leagued (O, shame upon the pen of history!) with the freest Government upon earth, to which, nevertheless, the tyrant never turned his glance, or stretched his hand in vain, during such disastrous times. (Loud cheers.) That black and disgraceful night of intellect and freedom had now gone down---the sky was clear, and the view was changed into a brighter prospect. "Now," continued, Mr. Brougham, "we can speak out, and look abroad with clear vision. "What man is there now, I ask, in half-represented England---in unrepresented Scotland---(loud cries of 'Hear!') ay, where and which of you, in either country, or even in tortured, insulted, and persecuted Ireland---where, I say, can the man be found, who dared look forth in the broad face of day---who dared to raise his voice before his fellow-men and say, 'I befriend the Holy Alliance?' (Applause.) Not only, I repeat, is there no such man, I will not say so wicked, but so childish---I will not say so stricken with hostility to free principles, as so bent upon the destruction of his own individual character, in the whole walk of society, as to avow such sentiments. O, no, not out of Bedlam could we find him: hardly there, save the precipitation of a maniac's rage, could we behold a being in the shape of a man, to stand up and say, 'I am the friend of the Holy Alliance.' (Cheers.) If there be the man where freedom shines, who could look with complaisancy on the accomplished despot who fills the Calmuc throne---who can be held with meekness that spacious and ungrateful imbecility which promised first, and then refused, free institutions to the Germans who had bled and died in thousands to restore his throne,---if there be any man who can approve the scourge of fair Italy, and the tyrant of Austria---if there be, I repeat, any such man so reckless of himself as (not to admire, or approve, for that is out of the maddest range of speculation, but even) so tolerate the mere mention of the name of that cruel tyrant of his people at home---the baffled despot, thank God, of South America (loud cheers), but whose sway it pleased Providence still to permit at home, and to suspend for a short season the doom that nameless despot---if there be a man, I say, so monstrous and unnatural as to approve of these royal minions, then it was a consolation to know that such a tribute had the grace to confine his thoughts to the regions best adopted for their culture, to lock them up in the innermost recesses of the offices of State, or confine his silent migrations to the merest purlieus of the Court, or perchance to lurk 'behind the arras,' to live there among the congenial vermin which were its natural tenants (loud laughter); and there to gloat upon the merits of Alexander, Frederick, Francis, or Ferdinand---have I named him? (cheers)---among the spiders, the vipers, the toads, and those who hated the toads---the lizards." (Laughter.) To such an association and contact were these lovers of despots confined; not a word of approbation from any member of the Government could be extorted for them. He had often seen much ability and ingenuity devised and exercised to endeavour to get out even a smooth word in favour of the Holy Alliance in Parliament; but no, the attempt was fruitless---all cheered the sentiments which were breathed against these tyrants. So that whoever loved them, "behind the arras" (a laugh), had at least, if not the better principle, the better taste; if not better in demeanour, at least more ashamed in practice to avow himself as their champion, and rather to prefer to hide himself from that sun of day which would almost feel disgraced by being compelled to shine upon him in common with the better part of mankind. (Cheers.) He would not be presumptuous enough to give advice to his older friends, who knew better than he did, and some of them had suffered more for their political sentiments; neither would he read a lesson to his younger friends; but in politics it was often said the aim of a public man was place, not for the mere sake of pecuniary advantage, for he believed that actuated very few, but for the possession of power. To the truth of the notion that high place was attended, at least in England, with great power, he had always objected; for in his experience in public life on England, he never knew a man so powerless as the person invested with this high place. He protested he knew no men who had really so little of what deserved to be called power, as the ministers of this country. The Chairman had said something, not certainly by way of disparagement, but tending to diminish the value of what was called a party man. In this he entirely differed from him, for he knew no title which ought to rank higher in the estimation of mankind, than a steady, consistent, honest party man, (Hear) Never could he discover any way in which an honest and an able man could so well serve his country, as by uniting himself with a great party in the state. The power of a public man, not of a party, but with mere place, was nothing else than a kind of truckling and compromise with the great mass of his political supporters. "One wanted a little, and another wanted a little; one member said, only give me this small thing now, only grant me this favour, and I am yours for the whole year; just grope with me one foot in the dark in this particular job, and I am your companion afterwards in a hundred and fifty miles of march. (A laugh.) And yet it was this devious system of shuffling and truckling, and compromise, which was called power, and ruling over nations. Why, the poor moon-stricken clown who, according to the poet, had embraced the cloud, and thought he grasped a goddess, was far more rational, for he at least was deluded by the outward symbol; but no outward symbol had the man in power, as it was called—he was beset by the begging crowd of supplicants and sycophants—he was, to use the expression of a statesman who knew well this machinery, for he had worked it, invested amid the thousand applications which weighed down his table, with the privilege of making one man ungrateful, and 20 dissatisfied (hear); and this is what people called power and station." Mr. Brougham then, in conclusion, thanked the company for the honour they had conferred upon him. This was to him, beyond all example, the proudest day of his life; it brought before him the most astonishing assembly he had ever witnessed at any festival: still more gratifying was it to him to know and feel, and infinitely more dear to him was the persuasion, that this feast was merely the representative of improved and more enlightened principles which had now become generally accepted by the world. (Cheers.) He begged, before he sat down, to drink "Lasting prosperity to the city of Edinburgh." (Great applause.)

Mr HALLIBURTON rose to propose "Catholic Emancipation," in doing which he adverted to the splendid efforts made in the cause by their illustrious guest; and that there was now a presage of a sure and not a distant victory. There was little doubt that it would pass the Commons; but what its fate would be in the Lords, they must wait to see. The house was opposed to all concession, but, at the worst, the big wigs might fall on other heads, if they did not alter their opinion; at all events, they would see a house divided against itself. The cry of "No Popery" was almost expired. Now and then a straggling petition was presented—from Cambridge, of course---so also from Oxford, from Bath and Wells, and from the ladies and gentlemen at the Pump-room, of whom he did not mean to speak with undue levity. The Protestant Church, he feared, was too grasping and selfish. Mr. Halliburton proposed "The Duke of Norfolk, and Catholic Emancipation."

Mr. JEFFERY said that he was well aware that to-night, and after what they lately heard, their old accustomed speaker would not be listened to with great patience. Perhaps it was unnecessary, but he thought it right to state, that when he undertook to propose a toast thus early, he did expect that it would be the harbinger of a more acceptable voice; and he could not but think that it would have been a presumptuous office in him to have undertaken it, if he had not hoped that it would have been the means of engaging the attention of this assembly with other words than his. That act of favour and condescension he departed from this city a day or two ago to perform in another place; and, not long since, he honoured us by accepting the first seat as our guest. When, therefore, he proposed the

health of Sir James Macintosh, he was not so much calling upon them to honour the distinguished patriot and illustrious statesman as the grateful, kind, and indulgent friend. Of his eminent qualifications and great political science, it would be easy for him to speak, and delightful to them to listen; but the character of that person was too well known, and his services too conspicuous, to require, even if propriety admitted it, any eulogium or discussion. Thus much however, must be said, that it was impossible to mention his name without saying that there was no individual in our time, nor in former times, who ever brought into the public councils of his country a mind so richly stored with the treasures of learning, or deeply imbued with the light of philosophy; showing on all occasions how extensive learning and a settled and mature judgment gave the best security to political government. It was also impossible to avoid remarking, among his high and singular qualities, that, with his less learned colleagues, he was not less distinguished for the range of his intellect, than for the moderation, temper, and consistency, with which he maintained his principles. When the inflexible principle of liberty was the subject of discussion, no man was more free from violence, scorn, or hostility to his opponents; and by the rare union of his powers, the person who claimed the least, exercised the greatest authority. "After what fell from you, Sir, in allusion to the shining parts of our illustrious guest, it would appear idle and tedious on repetition, to recall them to your recollection, on using corresponding phrases to portray the character of the eminent man whose health has been confided to me to propose; but it could never be inculcated as too excellent, the uncompromising self-denial, by which, declining emoluments, he devoted his life to the performance of acts of pure philanthropy and benevolence; and while his distinguished friend by your side has made himself illustrious by his foreign triumphs, no man has achieved more than Sir James Macintosh in his Parliamentary course, and for which you, Sir, have so well praised the individual sitting by your side, as following a similar example: for to him they were indebted for ameliorating and humanizing our penal laws. Such, in the estimation of all, ought to be the ends of persons in political power; but though the battle was not for the strong, the strong were for the battle. (Applause.) It was no slight sacrifice in him that he clothed himself in the shattered armour of another, in order to rest his claims to the gratitude of posterity, by using every means that could promote those ends from which countless generations, and endless posterity, alone were to derive benefit." The hon. gentleman concluded with proposing the health of Sir James Macintosh.

Mr. A. Scott, in the absence of the distinguished individual whose health had just been drank, had to propose "the advancement of education," Mr. Scott entered into a detail of the benefits conferred on the country by their distinguished guest, whose exertions had inculcated the soundest principles into the minds of the lower orders, instead of indulging their animal appetites. Mr. Scott gave "The advancement of education in all ranks," which excited considerable applause.

Mr. Cockburn rose.—He was not aware that at any meeting ever held in this city, they were ever before called upon to drink the health of the Lord Rector, Provost, and Magistrates of this city. (Applause.) When he said it was never the custom to do so before, no one would for a moment suppose that it proceeded from the slightest disrespect to the magistrates personally, or from any thing, except their disapprobation of that system which prevented them from representing the feelings of their fellow-citizens. Though, notwithstanding the meritorious efforts of some persons, there was no advance towards correction, it would be but a petty reason, if in candour and justice, we did not acknowledge the merits of those who acted well in that system. It was not his business or theirs to enter into an inquiry of the official conduct of the present magistrates. To-day they had to do with them in reference to a more general and pleasing topic. The Provost had signalized himself by proposing, and the Town Council done themselves honour by unanimously granting, the freedom of the city to their distinguished guest, Mr. Brougham. It was quite impossible to rest the eye upon this fact for a moment, without being delighted at contemplating it as an index of a change in the times. When our friend left this city twenty years ago, if his name were mentioned at a dinner like this, every one would have heard of the inquiries of the police; or if any one should have had the hardihood to propose him as one of the burgesses, he would have been put down by acclamation: but the first who saw him as he stepped out of his carriage to-day, and shook hands with him, was the Lord Provost. (Cheers.) Although he certainly ascribed a great part of this to the change in public opinion, yet a great part of it was his own; not that his learned friend had himself changed, but that he had since had the opportunity in public life of doing great good, and showing the principles which guided his conduct; but it would be unjust if he would to deny that a great part was also due to the singular good sense and liberality of the Lord Rector. On those grounds, it was satisfactory to be able to pay him this tribute of respect in that assembly, because it put down the idle and calumnious idea, that when we met on great occasions, our only object was to run down public men, and because it proved we were ready to encourage all men, of whatever party, in the course of liberality and justice. No doubt to some persons the knowledge of so great a meeting as this was not very comfortable, and, perhaps his Lordship was one of those; but it was their duty to protect him from his friends, by assuring him that those whom he considered his enemies were in truth his best friends. His opinion upon Scotch borough representation was unchanged, but he did think that the liberality which marked his magistracy gave a greater blow to that system than the conduct of all the magistrates in the kingdom hitherto. They now acted under the direction of a man of sense, who at last persuaded them to be the organ of the opinion of their fellow-citizens; and sure he was that they would rejoice with him that in the long roll of the burgesses of this city, no name conferred more honour on them than that of the youngest member. The hon. gentleman then proposed "The Lord Rector, Provost, and Town Council; and may they long continue to make use of their official patronage."

"The immortal memory of Charles James Fox."

Mr. J. S. Murray, after taking a comparative view of the churches of England and Scotland, gave "Sir H. Moncrieff, and the independence of the Church of Scotland."

Sir H. Moncrieff returned thanks.

Mr. Black rose to propose "Parliamentary Reform." It was, he said, a measure no longer visionary, or which even quacks would call dangerous. Mr. Pitt, in 1788, had pledged himself to bring it forward, and in 1790, after his speech on the Test Laws, he still advocated it: but it was objected that the proper time had not yet arrived, and from that day to this the same argument was used. The time it was wished for was always fatal. In peace it was unwise to agitate the public mind; and in war, the people being goaded by distress, it would be equally unwise to broach a question. But if ever these good times were to arrive, this was the moment in which Parliamentary reform could be calmly and deliberately considered.

The Hon. C. Steuart, in proposing the Dean and the Independent Members of the Faculty, passed a high eulogium on them for their undeviating consistency, and uncompromising independence. In looking around him in that room, he saw many members of the Scottish bar, who maintained that character, and justified him in the toast. At that bar there were many men who would reflect honour on any station, and amongst them there was no man more respected, honoured, and esteemed, than the Dean (Mr. Cranston).

The Chairman.—You will not suppose that I am so presumptuous as to attempt to place myself in the situation of my learned friend, but it is my duty to state, that the Dean intended to be here, if he had not been prevented by a sudden and serious illness. Were it not for this, he would have shown, by his presence, how cordially he entered into the principles and objects of this meeting.

Mr. Brougham said, that much as might be expected from the Dean, his absence imposed a duty upon him which he regretted on his own account—first, because his learned friend would have proposed, in much more appropriate terms than he could, under any circumstance; and next, because the subject was one upon which he felt too much, personally, to be able to give expression to his feelings. Mr. Cranston was to have proposed a toast for your acceptance, which no doubt would be received with all respect due to his name. In his absence he was called upon to propose it; and certainly, when the name of him, whose immortal memory was now to be drank in silence, instead of that enthusiasm with which you would have all been animated if he had been with us this day, and who was one of his dearest and earliest friends, he could say no more than regret the absence of Mr. Cranston, whose eulogium on his virtues it would have been delightful for them to hear.

"The Memory of Francis Horner."

"The University of Edinburgh."

Professor Leslie returned thanks.

Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, said, that nothing was so gratifying as such an assembly upon such an occasion. He was rejoiced to see their distinguished guest received by so large a number; but he could still further congratulate him, by assuring him, that if the room were twice as large, it would have been filled. Nothing was more delightful than to see a Chairman at such a meeting in whose character was comprised every thing that amiable in life, sterling in independence, and energetic in eloquence. He proposed "the health of their Chairman." (Three times three.—Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Cockburn rose to return thanks. He was sincerely obliged to them all for the kindness be-

towed upon him; but so far from assigning any portion of it to any merit of his own, he was aware that it proceeded from the respect always paid to the office which he filled. Perhaps the best mode of expressing his gratitude, was to get out of a personal subject and go into one interesting to them all. He would therefore propose the health of their excellent and gallant friend, Lord Rosslyn. They had already sent him too often in that room for him to use one word to recall him to their notice. He never knew an occasion requiring spirit and firmness, on which that noble lord did not speedily come forward. He never knew a cause, a principle, or a friend, that he deserted; and certainly, if he was within any distance, for no distance could have prevented him, he would have been present to mingle with us in the expression of those feelings in which he is now with us in spirit, If there was any circumstance peculiarly remarkable in the character of that noble man, it was, that though military by education and habit, he was never tried on any subject out of his profession, in which he did not exhibit all the minuteness and information of one who had made that subject the particular object of his study. This he did mention, not from any frivolous reason to recommend him to their notice, but because there was no individual among the Scottish nobility, who on great occasions could bring to the service of his country a greater mass of intelligence and spirit. " The health of Lord Rosslyn."

Mr. Fergusson stated that he had received a letter from Lord Rosslyn, expressing his Lordship's regret that indisposition prevented him, or that he would, if possible, have been present to return thanks in person.

Mr. Grason, of Craig, congratulated the meeting that it was the greatest ever held in that room, and that it would have been twice as numerous if the room had been large enough. If they had meet to celebrate any of his Majesty's Ministers, different motives would have been attributed to them; but when their object was to pay a tribute of respect to one who never basked in the sunshine of power, or sought it by the course he pursued, they could not be charged with selfish views. It was from other and different motives they were anxious to testify to him their esteem--- it was because he was the zealous supporter of liberty, and of every thing that promoted the happiness of mankind. The people had few honours to bestow, but that was the greatest--- their unanimous approbation of the conduct of a public man. There was one character in which Mr. Brougham had not yet been viewed. He need not tell them the value of a well-conducted opposition to the community of that opposition. Mr. Brougham was now pronounced the leader by the unanimous voice of the country; and whether they considered his gigantic mind, his vast powers of eloquence, or his uncompromising attachment to the principles of the Constitution, well did he deserve that situation, and to be the successor of the illustrious Charles James Fox. " Mr. Brougham, and may the opposition ever have such a leader."

Mr. Brougham rose. He knew not whether, as a good member of the opposition, he ought to allow that toast to be drank without a protest, for he was not aware that the opposition acknowledged any leader; but he knew that in support of the principles they professed they were ready to stand or fall. He knew the opposition in times when they held a position in the country far different from that in which they now triumphantly stood. Be it so; that would not be disputed; but this he would state, though he could not say that they did not occasionally act in a way that was a little troublesome to those whom they looked up to for advice, for in such capacity only could any man be called the leader of an opposition comprising persons of such power, rank, and wealth in the country, as those with whom he was honoured by coupling his name; and though it was sometimes necessary to check their laggardness or hastiness, yet this he would say, that no man had ever occasion to blame their sluggishness whenever the interest of the constitution, as established at the revolution of 1688, were at stake, and that no man had ever occasion to check their hastiness in being too forward to reach office purchased by corruption. Such was the natural tendency of men to obtain power, and to believe that power consisted in holding place, and such was their disposition to be dazzled by the glitter of high office, that he verily believed the opposition, at least in the House of Commons, of whom he knew most, would have been more popular if they had been more easy in the terms upon which they chose to accept office. Though circumstances were lately mentioned as secrets, which, if they were secrets, he knew full as well as the gentleman who mentioned them, he would tell them a secret. In 1812—first in 1807—the Whigs went out of office, and why did they go out? The King was willing to keep them, and his successor was their friend. Why, then, did they go out? He would tell them--- because the King and they differed on Catholic Emancipation. If they had only compromised their principles for two years, the successor to the throne, who was their friend. would have been in power, and they might have assured themselves of office. If they had but relaxed their virtue for a year or two, they might have gratified all their ambition. But to their immortal honour they refused, even on those conditions, to taste what were called the sweets of office. Why, than, did they go out? Because the King said he wished them to continue in office, as no other Ministers could do his business so well; but on the condition, that they would not propose to carry that question. Some of their friends thought they were wrong, but he thought them right; because it would have been unconstitutional to pledge themselves to a principle or tie up their hands upon a question, on which the safety of Ireland and of the empire depended. Then they went out of office, and this because the Catholic of England were not admitted to hold rank in the army or navy on an equal footing with the Irish Catholics. The other party said it was horrible and indecent to say the conscience of the King was free, and at the same time impose this concession upon him. They feared if an Irish ensign come over to the English coasts, that the Bishop's mitre would have tottered, and that many a good man would have gone out, and bad men come in. This happened in 1807. See the odd change! In 1816 the present Ministry, who then cried out the Church was in danger on account of the ensign, brought in a bill for the very same purpose, which passed *sub silentio*, and of which no one had scarcely ever heard. If any person looked to the Statute Books, and a troublesome task it was to any person who was not paid for it, he would there see the proof of these men's consistency. In one instance more, they showed their disregard of the love of power. In 1812 they were offered a *carte blanche*, when on the accident of Mr. Perceval's death they could not carry on the Government. A proposition was made to Lord Grey which he rejected on this ground---that the King insisted on one condition, that he would keep in office the Lords of the Bedchamber. If these terms were accepted, he wished to have his old friends again. There were many who, in 1807, thought the Whigs right on Catholic emancipation, but that they acted too stoutly and unbendingly about the Lords of the Bedchamber. He, however, though it might be a more doubtful question than the other thought them right. Those with whom they advised, might have sometimes occasion to chide them, but never for going too far in the line of separation between them and office, except on constitutional grounds and which was in their power to shorten if they liked. So much he should be allowed to say, and no one could better tell than he—that no one could properly estimate the high and unspeakable merit of the Opposition since the commencement of the present session. Only see the situation in which they were placed. Many of them were members of populous town, and of the great counties of England, which differeed from the good counties of Scotland in so much, that, instead of two or three votes for a town, and not more than sixty for a county, they were thousands and tens of thousand. Standing in the face of these, and, one the approach of a general election, added to which was the Chatholic question, backed, too, by unfavourable circumstances, for it was not the old question which they were bound to support, but the Catholic Association as well; and when many men who voted for the Catholic question might have doubted upon the expediency of the Association, yet every man who voted for the question voted forthe Association, and that, when he might have had a good way of getting out of beth by saying that he was hostile, to the Association. He was connected with the opposition by no tie except that of public duty, and they would, therefore, believe him when he said there was not one individual menber of it, notwithstanding these unfavourable cirumstances who flinched from his duty during the session—an illustrious example of independent spirit, and a noble sacrifice of self-denial to consistency of principle, which the political history of the world did not offer, from its beginning to the present moment; and it was gratifying to find they had there reward: for never, in his recollection, did they stand half so high in the estimation of the people. When the Catholic question was brought forward it was thought unpopular, but still they manfully did their duty. No sooner did they succeed, after four nights' debate, in putting down by reasoning their opponents in the House of Commons, than the country were accessible to reason as well, and all the apprehended opposstion to the Catholic question was removed. When he heard men talk of duty, and say they feared the public outcry if they attempted to perform it, he would recommend them to try reason, and if not successful, he would say at all events do what your reason tells you is your duty; and he was greatly rejoiced to find in this instance that duty, reason, and interest concurred. Look to the session, and these four nights' debate---see their result---and let no man hereafter say that he was in jeopardy when he fearlessly performed his duty; or that doing so, he had any thing to apprehend from the public voice. One or two observations were made by a gentleman to-night in allusion to the Chancellor of the Exchequer being a pupil of his. He was certainly a pupil of his, and a remarkable illustration of it was, that he was now following the measures recommended by him, and had become a convert to his doctrines. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was true, as had been stated, had said that place was necessary to counterbalance the increase of learning and the diffusion of knowledge. This he knew came from him at an incautious moment. This, which they looked upon as a horrible, and, to use the language of the church, a damnable doctrine, and for which they who promulgated it were cried up three years ago, were denounced as visionary and the orist. To this he had now become a convert, and perhaps, in the opinion of some, had, in so doing, committed a damnable heresy. This was a proof of the advantage of the people looking to their own affairs, for if the Chancellor were let alone, he might have continued in the old course. Before he sat down, as a Whig of the old school, he would say that it was the bounden duty of every statesman to graft on his own principles the improvements of science and knowledge, and to make the improvements in public policy calculated to meet what the people might demand. He was satisfied that Lord Chatham, the first and most illustrious of Whigs, and Fox, who carried popular doctrines higher because he lived later, and had the benefit of more experience, and who, beyond a doubt, had still a greater genius than Chatham, would, if now living, have devoted their whole energies to accomplish this. A

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Whig was not a republican, because the consummation of all republics was military despotism; but considered a moderate and limited monarchy as the best for the people. In conclusion, the hon. and learned gentleman recommended, that they should endeavour to obtain a steady and uniform reform in Parliament, and proposed "The healths of the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyll, and the Whigs of Scotland."---(Much applause.)

Mr. R. B. Blyth said, that it required no laboured panegyric from him in proposing the toast he was about to give, nor should he presume long to interrupt those bursts of eloquence they had that night heard. Mr. Blyth warmly eulogized the public conduct of Mr. Abercromby, and particularly called the attention of the Meeting to his exertions to obtain a free representation for this city, by which he had succeeded in obtaining the support of a considerable body in the House of Commons (cheers), more than their most sanguine friends expected, giving them the prospect of ultimate victory; and he trusted they would still persevere till they obtained their object. Mr. Blyth gave "The Hon. James Abercromby, and success to his exertions to obtain a free representation for this city in Parliament."

Mr. J. Moncrieff said, the observations he had to make related to a subject that he knew was close at the heart of their hon. friend, who had that day delighted them with his eloquence, and whose exertions had been the means of conveying the lights of knowledge into the lowest cottage. The subject was deeply wounding, and calculated to excite the keenest sense of honour and duty. There were eight or nine hundred thousand beings, who might be considered as subjects of this country, who were groaning in a state of personal bondage in the very depts of ignorance and moral darkness. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand in the kingdom had made up their minds on this subject years ago, and measures had since been carrying ont to wipe away the stain. Nineteen years ago, the African slave-trade had been abolished; Mr. Wilberforce had long labouring for that object, but it was reserved for Mr. Fox to accomplish it. It was impossible to name this subject without alluding to Mr. Wilberforce (applause); and however they might differ from that statesman on other subjects, liberal man could deny to him the merit of 40 years' exertions. Their hon. friend now here had given it his powerful aid, though not at the time in Parliament; and he (Mr. Moncrieff) now trusted that the traffic would speedily be totally suppressed, for the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, would not be satified with any thing short of it. The sentiments of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs were not satisfactory on the subject, he having said, that were the question to put him, if immediate emancipation should be granted, or perpetual slavery be continued, he did not know but he should choose the latter. This had excited his amazement. He (Mr. Moncrieff) avowedly for complete emancipation. The slave is absolutely extinguished as a sentient, a reflecting or an immortal being—he is like the spade or the hoe he uses, and is in the will and keeping of another man; he is his good, his money, his property—he may be beaten for pastime, or trodden under the feet of the miscreant who is over him. They had been told that the slaves were well treated, clothed, and fed, be tter than was to be seen among the peasants in England or in the cabins in Ireland; but this was the evidence of persons interested in the continuance of slavery. The slaves felt their degradation; they felt, like all the sons of Adam, the love of liberty—a chord which vibrates to its keenest note. It was said they were anxious to give them instruction, but it was only the education of slaves, calculated to reconcile them to slavery. Instruction will in the end put down slavery. It must not be thought that he did not feel for those who might be in danger from sudden emancipation, but that was the very nature of thing. He wished for gradual emancipation, but it must be determined. It was for the matters to consider whether they would at once safely grant emancipation of the slaves, concluding an animated speech, said it was not the abolition of slavery in the West Indies alone that was desired, but where-ever it existed. "The abolition of African Slavery" was then drank, amidst loud applause.

Mr. J. T. Gibson Craig rose to propose the health of one who had done much for the honour of Scotland and the cause; and when he mentioned the name of Dugald Stewart, he was sure the meeting would agree with him. (Applause.) At that late hour, and after the eloquent speeches the had heard, he should not detain them longer, but merely propose "the health of Dugald Stewart," wish all the honours; which was drank accordingly.

Lord Glenorchy, after some well-merited complimentary observations, proposed "The health of Mr. Halliburton, the Vice-President"

Mr. Halliburton returned his cordial thanks for the honour done him. After some pertinent observations on what had been eloquently stated that night and the instruction conveyed by the development of principles, the Vice-President said, the Hon. Member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham), whom he then wished to allude to as such, had only been prevented by a small ma-majority from being elected for Westmorland, and he should like to hear from his hon. friend some of the secrets attending that election. He had been opposed by a noble family of great wealth. Of the private character of the head of that family he should be the last to speak with disrespect. That person was a monopolizer of coals and member of Parliament—ship-loads of the former he sent to Ireland, and cart-loads of the latter to St. Stephen's. The people of Dublin, at one time, had to regulate the heating or cooling of their fingers by his Lordship's thermometer; and the people of Westmorland had to submit to be represented just as he chose. The people of Dublin had been made independent of him by the discovery of native coal; and those of Westmorland might surely discover native metal enough for a representative of their own choosing. The hon. gentleman's speech occasioned considerable laughter, by the happy allusions he made to circumstances attending Mr. Brougham's contest for Westmorland, and sat down amidst much applause, after giving "The Independent Electors of that country."

Mr. Brougham, as the only elector present, returned thanks. The learned gentleman, with infinite humour, entered on the county politics of Westmorland, the people of which were in the habit of comparing it with the Scots counties; what they meant by it he could not exactly explain, but certainly they did not entertain the idea that there was a great similarity between them. What difference they saw between an English and a Scotch county he could not say; perhaps it was that the English ones lay south, and the Scotch north: but so it was, that the Westmorland folks had the above joke. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the ungallant conduct of the meeting, it never having hinted that there were two sexes, which neither Whig nor Tory ought to forget, and which he had thought proper to bring to their recollection, as it was better late than never. The lady he meant to give was one of the best and truest of Scotswoman---the Duches of Bedford, (applause)---one of whose sons (Lord Chars. Russell) then sat beside him (loud applause)---a young branch of a house that had done more by their blood for the liberties of the country than it could ever repay. Mr. Brougham than gave, "The Duchess of Bedford, and the living ladies of Scotland." (Very great applause.)

Lord Charles Russel returned thanks in very appropriate terms, and was much applauded.

Major Leith Hay then rose, and with much feeling adverted to the state of South America, which he knew he had only to mention to excite the enthusiasm of the meeting. (Applause.) He spoke in indignant terms of the conduct of Ferdinand, whom he described as a reptile that never showed itself but to sting; and in the warmest terms eulogized the patriotism and valour of Bolivar, the glories that encircle whose name, he said, must be admired by every party of freemen,—"Bolivar, and the liberties of South America." Drank with much applause.)

Mr. Halliburton observed, that it was three hours since they had heard the elegant and eloquent speech of Mr. Jeffrey, on which it would be unbecoming in him to say more, or to enlarge on those qualities that entitled him to their esteem; he should therefore give "the health of Mr. Jeffrey." (Drank with great applause.)

Mr. Jeffrey said, at that late hour it was unnecessary to trouble the meeting with any thing about a being so insignificant as himself (a laugh), and for more reasons than one; he could have wished that this toast had been omitted. It had been quite a triumph to witness the proceeding of that evening; no honours of his own could have been half so gratifying; and from the reception his honourable friend had met with, he (Mr. Jeffrey) regarded the present as the happiest day of his life. The learned gentleman then passed from the old to the new hemisphere, and [illegible] on a review of the life and political conduct of the Marquis La Fayette, and dwelt upon the various changes which that illustrious individual lived to see matured. Nothing could be more gratifying than his progress through the United States. The learned gentleman concluded an eloquent speech, by giving "The Marquis La Fayette, and the friends of Liberty in France." (Applause.)

Dr. Maclagan, after an eulogium on the professional talents of Mr. Sergeant Lens, Mr. Denman Mr. Scarlett, and other gentlemen of the English Bar, gave "Mr. Segeant Lens, and the independence of the English Bar." (Applause.)

Mr. John Craig anticipated the most enthusiastic applause when he mentioned that the toast he meant to propose was, "The health of Mr, Joseph Hume." (Long continued applause.) That honourable gentleman had entered late into public life; but by perseverance and a straight-forward course, he had attained the proud elevation where he was now placed, notwithstanding the derision and obloquy he had suffered, as the country would never suffer such a man to be put down. Mr. Craig dwelt at some length on the benefits Mr. Hume had conferred on the country, by checking the expenditure, and alluded to the perverse use which had been made of the repeal of the combination laws. In conclusion, he proposed his health, with all the honours.

Mr. John Cunninghame took a brief view of the political situation of the United States, and in doing so, disclaimend all intention to draw an inference against the Government under which we lived; but he maintained that the United States ought to be held up to all other countries as a model how a well-ordered Government can be conducted. Mr. Cunninghame gave "The President of the United States." (Applause.)

The Chairman, at one o'clock, having intimated to the meeting the propriety of their drinking good night, as Mr. Brougham had, just before their assembling, completed a very fatiguing journey, and had to undertake another in the course of a few hours.

Mr. Brougham rose to observe, that it was very hard the Chairman should lay upon him the blame of dissolving so excellent a meeting. He must certainly have supposed the stamina of his constitution to have been relaxed since he left Edinburgh by residing in a more effeminate climate. He could assure him he was quite mistaken. He had only been up all one night and the half of another but two nights sitting up he valued as nothing. When in Edinburgh formerly four o'clock, and not one, was his usual hour of going to bed. (Laughter.) The truth was, the Chairman had exhausted his stock of toasts: and was obliged to resort to this expedient. But now that he was upon his legs (to use a phrase common in another house), he would try to supply the want; in doing which he would have to pronounce a name, which was never uttered in that same house but with praise of the thing it signified; and then some dire mischief was sure to ensue to that same thing ---he meant "The Liberty of the Press." (Applause.) Whenever he heard that liberty vehemently praised by Crown lawyers or others in the House alluded to, then there was a moral certainty that some good stiff statute was forthcoming to shackle it. This meeting, however, he was persuaded would drink the toast with perfect sincerity. (Much applause.)

The Chairman and Mr. Brougham then retired, [illegible] immediately separated.